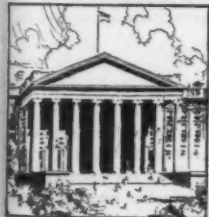




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**TERMS:** \$4.00 a year, in advance; six months, \$2.25; a single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada, 85 cents a year; postage to other foreign countries, \$1.00 a year, excepting countries where the United States Domestic rate applies. **BACK NUMBERS,** not over three months old, 25 cents each; over three months old, \$1.00 each. **QUARTERLY INDEXES** will be sent free to subscribers who apply for them. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address-label; date of expiration includes the month named on the label. **CAUTION:** If date is not properly extended after each payment, notify publisher promptly. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE, or CHANGE of ADDRESS** should be sent two weeks

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THE LITERARY DIGEST is published weekly by the Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., London Office, 134 Salisbury Square. Printed in the United States of America.

Entered as second-class matter, March 24, 1890, at the Post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879. Entered as second-class matter at the Post-office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

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# Did YOU Ever Fall In Love With Words?

**H**AVE you ever fully realized the wonder and witchery of words? A single word can be a blessing or a curse, an incantation or a prayer, a blow or a caress. It can mirror all the haunting glamour of starlight on the sea or limn the blackest abysses of despair. It was with words that those master magicians of style—Stevenson, Pater, Maupassant, Flaubert, Poe—built their deathless fabrics of imagination that will eternally enthrall the minds of men. As Browning's musician, by adding one sound to three others, made "not a fourth sound, but a star," so your practised writer can fashion out of a word or two not a sentence but a spell. With a few palpitating syllables the poet can picture to your enraptured fancy "Bokhara, where red lilies blow, and silken sands of Samarcand," or revive for you for a wondrous moment all "the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome." No art of all the arts is comparable to this, that from mere words weaves the magic arabesques of fiction, cuts the polished gem of the essay, or conjures the sheer beauty of a song.

## The Magic Power of Words

The study of words is really a thrilling occupation. Thousands of men and women who daily use the English language get no further than the stunted vocabulary which is theirs by haphazard acquisition, when a little study would soon give them a mastery of a vocabulary that would express countless shades of meaning. When you remember that there are scarcely any two words in the English language that mean exactly the same, you can readily appreciate how careful one must be in choosing the exact word to express a given meaning.

Dr. James C. Fernald, that great teacher of the English language, in his intensely interesting work, "English Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions," says that "the great mass of untrained speakers and writers need to be reminded, in the first place, that there are synonyms—a suggestion which they would not gain from any precision of separate definitions in a dictionary. The deplorable repetition with which many slightly educated persons use such words as 'elegant,' 'splendid,' 'awful,' 'clever,' 'horrid,' to indicate (for they can not be said to express) almost any shade of certain approved or objectionable qualities, shows a limited vocabulary, a poverty of language, which it is of the first importance to correct. Many who are not given to such gross misuse would be surprised to learn how very limited is the number of words they employ. Yet they attempt to give utterance to thoughts and feelings so unlike, that what is the right word on one occasion must of necessity be the wrong word at many other times."

## "You See" and "You Know"

"Such poverty of language is always accompanied by poverty of thought. One who is content to use the same word for widely different ideas has either never observed or soon comes to forget that there is any difference between the ideas; or perhaps he retains a vague notion of a difference which he never attempts to define to himself and dimly hints

to others by adding to his inadequate word some such phrase as 'you see' or 'you know,' in the helpless attempt to inject into another mind by suggestion what adequate words would enable him simply and distinctly to say."

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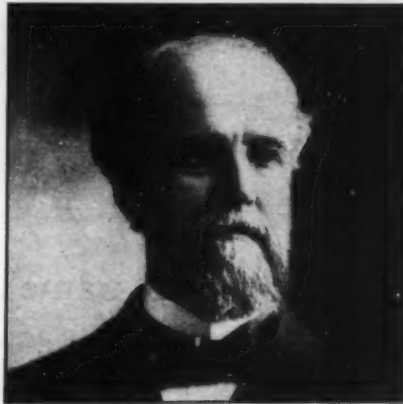
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## The Use of More Than Eight Thousand Words Explained by Example:

"An *antagonist* is one who opposes and is opposed actively and with intensity of effort; an *opponent*, one in whom the attitude of resistance is the more prominent; a *competitor*, one who seeks the same object for which another is striving; *antagonisms* in wrestling, *competitors* in business, *opponents* in debate may contend with no personal ill will; *rivals* in love, ambition, etc., rarely avoid inimical feeling."

"There may be *loneliness* without *solitude*, as amid an unsympathizing crowd and *solitude* without *loneliness*, as when one is glad to be alone."

"*Pardon* remits the outward penalty which the offender deserves; *forgiveness* discharges resentment or displeasure from the heart of the one offended; *mercy* seeks the highest possible good of the offender."

"A dunce is always *averse* to study; a good student is *disciplined* to it when a fine morning tempts him out; he is *indisposed* to it in some hour of weariness."

In this vital book more than 8,000 words are classified and discriminated and their correct use shown by illuminating examples. Nearly 4,000 antonyms (words with opposite meanings to synonyms) are also included, together with the correct use of prepositions.

President Cochran, of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, says that "this book will do more to secure rhetorical perspicuity—propriety and precision of expression—than any other text-book of higher English yet produced."

## Thousands of "Brain Twisters" Like These Are Answered

Do you *stop* or *stay* at a hotel? How does *prohibit* differ from *abolish*? What is the legal distinction between *obster* and *accessory*? What is the difference between *accident* and *chance*? How does *acquaintance* differ from *companionship*? from *friendship*? from *intimacy*? How do *sharpness*, *acuteness*, *penetration*, and *insight* compare with *acumen*? How does *admire* compare with *revere*, *venerate*, *adore*? How does *alien* differ from *foreign*? Is a *foreigner* by birth necessarily an *alien*? How does *allure* differ from *attract*? from *lure*? What does *coax* express? What is the difference between *amateur* and *obsessive*? between *connoisseur* and *critic*? Wherein does *advertise* differ from *propound*? *promulgate*? *publish*? How do the words *indict* and *arraign* differ from *charge*? *accuse*? *censure*? How does *pretty* compare with *beautiful*? *handsome*? What does *fair* denote? *coarsely*? *picturesque*? What are the shades of meaning distinguishing *chose*, *cull*, *elect*, *pick*, *prefer*, and *select*? Also between the antonyms *cast away*, *decline*, *dismiss*, *refuse*, *repudiate*? Of what things is one *aware*? Of what is he *conscious*? How does *sensible* compare with these words? What does *sensible* indicate regarding the emotions that would not be expressed by *conscious*? How does *conversation* differ from *talk*? Do we apply *doubt*, *distrust*, *surmise*, *suspect* mostly to persons and things, or to motions and intentions? Can you give the distinction between a *copy* and a *duplicate*? a *facsimile*, and an *imitation*? What is a *transcript*? How does *egoism* differ from *egotism*? Is *help* or *aid* the stronger term? Does *help* include *aid* or does *aid* include *help*? What is the present popular meaning of *idea*? What is *knowledge*? How does it differ from *information*? What is *perception*? *apprehension*? *cognition*? What is *learning*? *erudition*? What is the difference in the meaning of *flame*? *blaze*? *flaret*? *flash*? *glare*? *glow*? What do *glimmer*, *glitter*, and *shimmer* denote? What is it to *slander*? to *defame*? to *libel*? What is it to *aspire*? to *malign*? to *traduce*? to *disparage*? What is *virtue*? How does *goodness* differ from *virtue*? What is *honesty*? *probity*? *integrity*? *parity*? *duty*? *rectitude*? *righteousness*? *uprightness*?

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y) 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LXXV, No. 12

New York, December 23, 1922

Whole Number 1705

## TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(Title registered in U S Patent Office for use in this publication and on moving picture films)

### HARDING'S FIGHT TO KEEP THE REINS

THE PROGRESSIVE ATTEMPT to wrest the reins from Mr. Harding's hands has been met with unexpected vigor of resistance. The President's message to the final session of the Sixty-seventh Congress is thus interpreted by journalistic observers in the Republican, Democratic and Independent camps. It is true that one independent paper objects that President Harding "was not elected to lead; his commission was to be that of a cooperator surrounded by the best minds." And a Republican journal, the *Albany Knickerbocker Press*, while it hails the message as evidence that he is henceforth going to assert himself "as leader of his party in Congress," remarks: "Since he has been in the White House Mr. Harding has scrupulously refrained, until this time, from being a leader in any sense." But now, avers the *Chicago Evening Post*, an independent Republican paper with Progressive sympathies, "the efforts of La Follette to appear as the program-maker for the nation are overshadowed by the President's vigorous assumption of the rôle for which he was chosen by the people." It explains this new note of leadership as "a healthful reaction to the shock of the election returns and the challenge of the belligerents in Congress"; and it sees in his proposals for allaying rural unrest, for reducing railroad freight rates, for abolishing child labor, and for restricting the issue of tax exempt securities, a program "in many respects more progressive than that drafted by the bloc which claims peculiar title to the adjective."

A word of what may seem like cold comfort is offered this insurgent group by another Chicago paper, the *Independent Daily News*, which remarks: "The Progressive bloc may complain that the President has cruelly deprived it of some of its ammunition, but if its adherents are sincere in their professions of devotion to reform, they should rejoice in the vigorous support Mr. Harding has given and is manifestly prepared to continue to give to progressive policies." "Mr. Harding has given his party a program," avers the *Independent Washington Star*. His leadership, declares the *Republican Philadelphia Inquirer*, "ought to be welcomed by men and women of intelligence," because he is "progressive without being radical, and conserva-

tive without being reactionary." "There is no doubt that the returns of the recent election find an answering note in the latest Presidential message," remarks the *Republican Cincinnati Times-Star*, which adds: "That message has plenty of sanity and substance, but its tone is strikingly progressive." In this view the *Kansas City Times*, speaking for Progressive Republicanism in the Middle West, seems to concur when it characterizes the President's recommendations as "a constructive program of the first importance."

In Nebraska the *Omaha Bee* (Rep.), rejoicing that the President "has assumed strong and definite national leadership," remarks: "The Congress that was floundering about in

LIBERAL



THE TUG OF WAR.

—Fitzpatrick in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

a sea of doubt has been provided with a rudder and a helmsman. The course is charted, and tho there may be found some shallows along the route, it seems a safe one." And in Louis Seibold's Washington correspondence for Mr. Munsey's *New York Herald*, an Independent paper with strong Republican affiliations, we find the situation explained in still another figure of speech:

"Political leaders in and out of Congress agree that the 'Republican joy ride' is over and that President Harding is determined to compel the participants in it to pay for the damage done by them to his party machine."

"The President has convinced the leaders of both the conservative and insurgent groups in Congress that he means to assert the full measure of his executive and party influence to compel the performance of campaign promises and greater respect for the demands and needs of the country."

"The President has supplemented the liberal sentiments expressed in his address to Congress with declarations of a more pronounced character in his conversations with some of the Republicans whose reckless exploits provoked the resentment of voters on November 7. The President has not hesitated to emphasize his conviction that important changes must be made in the policies and methods insisted upon by these agents of reaction."

"Senators and Representatives who have talked with the President say he made to them what amounts to a new confession of faith. He has not hesitated to express the opinion that no man who enters the Presidency can long remain reactionary. With engaging frankness the President has informed some of his 'hard-boiled' party associates who refused accurately to interpret the recent election results that his view-point on matters of public concern have undergone a material and even drastic change during recent months."

A less sympathetic picture is painted by the Independent



Newark *Evening News*, which sees the President "shocked out of his complacency" and as a result "inviting a perfect orgy of legislation." What he had to say, remarks this New Jersey paper, "was not directed to the lame ducks and those fortunate enough on November 7 to escape the fusillade," but to "the people generally, and more particularly to the expected grouping and alignments in the new Congress." His effort to "coalesce the discordant elements in his party" suggests to *The News* still another metaphor:

"With mutiny imminent on the good ship G. O. P., Captain Harding mounts the bridge and harangues the crew. On the outcome of the speech depends whether he shall sail her safely into port, or end the cruise in irons, with an awful alternative that the Jolly Roger shall be run up in place of the flag emblazoned with the sage old elephant. Thus he puts his fortunes to the test."

Moreover, this paper notes, "he has turned his back flatly on normalcy." For does he not say, in the opening passages of his message: "There never again will be precisely the old order; indeed, I know of no one who thinks it to be desirable."

As a political program, remarks the Democratic Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, the President's message "is a definite challenge to the dissenting Republican blocs for the possession of the mantle of party leadership." In the Democratic New York *World* we read:

"Plainly enough, the lesson of the November election has not been lost on the President, and with the unsatisfactory tools at his disposal he is trying to blaze a trail for his party. It is not a very clear trail as yet, but it is a trail, and there is little in his recommendations that can be construed as mere partizanship. Some of them are debatable for this reason or for that reason, and some of them are anything but sound politically or economically; but the President now seems to be out from under the tutelage of the Old Guard, terrorized tho he still may be by the roars and threats of the Irreconcilables. He is feeling his way ahead, however slowly and cautiously, but he is going forward, not backward."

What this means to the Democratic party is thus outlined in the evening edition of the same paper:

"In its political aspect, President Harding's message to Congress last week was a platform message more than it was a program of legislation.

"The President was outlining the platform of 1924 and opening the way for discussion and improvement. On many of the issues he is preparing for the next campaign claims that the Democrats are 'stealing our thunder.'

"This applies whether the Republican candidate in 1924 is Warren G. Harding or any other. But the President is not blind to the appropriateness of running a Harding candidate on a Harding platform.

"Good tactics, good politics and good citizenship alike point out the duty of the Democrats. They should not obstruct in a partizan spirit. They should sift the good from the bad in the Harding platform, endeavoring to improve on the good and to offer informative opposition on the bad.

"In the next eighteen months the President ought to be able to learn a good deal about his own platform.

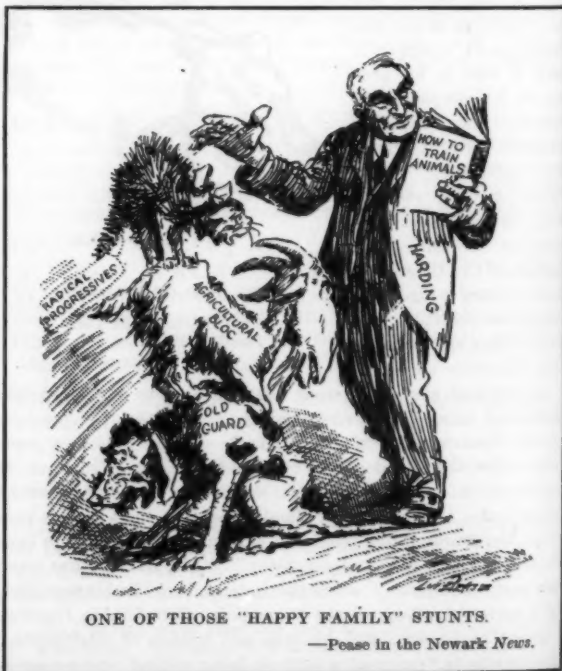
"In the main, and 'in principle,' it was an encouraging effort. In particular, and in detail, it is susceptible of great improvement. That is the task of an intelligently guided opposition."

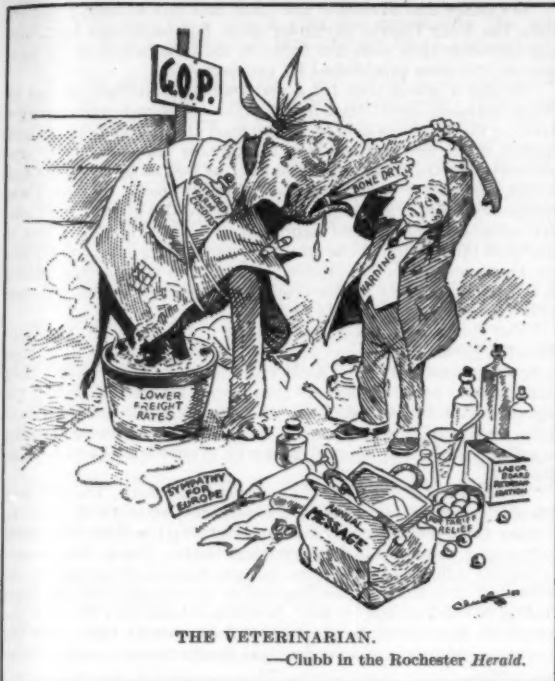
Since the chief force behind the insurgency which is shaking the Republican party is the dissatisfaction of the American farmer, it is not surprising to find the President turning almost immediately to this problem. In his message of December 8 he says in part:

"The first distress of readjustment came to the farmer, and it will not be a readjustment fit to abide until he is relieved. The distress brought to the farmer does not affect him alone. Agricultural ill-fortune is a national ill-fortune. . . .

"This Congress already has taken cognizance of the misfortune which precipitate deflation brought to American agriculture. Your measures of relief and reduction of the Federal Reserve discount rate undoubtedly saved the country from wide-spread disaster. The very proof of helpfulness already given is the strongest argument for the permanent establishment of widened credits, heretofore temporarily extended through the War Finance Corporation.

"The Farm Loan Bureau, which already has proved its





THE VETERINARIAN.

—Clubb in the Rochester Herald.

usefulness through the Federal Land banks, may well have its powers enlarged to provide ample farm-production credits, as well as enlarged land credits. It is entirely practical to create a division in the Federal Land banks to deal with production credits, with the limitation of time so adjusted to the farm turnover as the Federal Reserve system provides for the turnover in the manufacturing and mercantile world. Special provision must be made for livestock production credits, and the limit of land loans may be safely enlarged. Various measures are pending before you, and the best judgment of Congress ought to be expressed in a prompt enactment at the present session.

"But American agriculture needs more than added credit facilities. The credits will help to solve the pressing problems growing out of war-inflated land values and the drastic deflation of three years ago, but permanent and deserved agricultural good fortune depends on better and cheaper transportation.

"Here is an outstanding problem demanding the most rigorous consideration of the Congress and the country. It has to do with more than agriculture. It provides the channel for the flow of the country's commerce. But the farmer is particularly hard hit. His market, so affected by the world consumption, does not admit of the price adjustment to meet carrying charges. In the last half of the year now closing the railways, broken in carrying capacity because of motive power and rolling stock out of order, tho insistently declaring to the contrary, embargoed his shipments or denied him cars when fortunate markets were calling. Too frequently transportation failed while perishable products were turning from possible profit to losses counted in tens of millions."

To make possible the reduction of freight rates by the railroads without depriving them of "a fair return on invested capital," President Harding would "turn the motor truck into a railway feeder instead of a destroying competitor"; "merge lines into systems"; "pool freight cars under a central agency"; and create a labor division of the Interstate Commerce Commission which would supersede the Railroad Labor Board and which would have power to enforce its decisions.

Agriculture and transportation are still out of line in our post-war adjustment, agrees the New York Tribune (Rep.), which adds: "The Government's attention must therefore be given, first, to helping the farmer out of the pit of depression and, secondly, to restoring the economic efficiency of the railroads, so hard hit during the war period by incompetent government management." And in the St. Louis Star (Ind.), we read:

"From this message we learn that the Republican party is to make a drive for the support of the American farmers in 1924, and that the railroads are likely to be the chief theater of battle."

The Independent Democratic Brooklyn Eagle, while indorsing the recommendation for better credit facilities and lower freight rates for the farmer, goes on to ask of what avail these can be without markets. We read:

"The American farmer is suffering primarily from the lack of markets. If he could sell his produce he would not need cheap, long-time credits. He produces more than America can consume and he can not show a profit until he gets back his foreign markets. This should be obvious, but the Administration ignores it.

"There may be two or more opinions about M. Clemenceau's visit, but no one can logically controvert the following words he yesterday addressed to American farmers:

"Gentlemen, I affirm that there is nothing in the world that affects your credit so much as the shrinking of foreign markets for your products. There is nothing of greater moment to you than the creation of international relations that are precedent to the reestablishment of those markets."

"This is not militarism, or imperialism, or French chauvinism. It is plain common sense and should have equal weight with the various schemes now receiving attention in Washington to aid the farmer. If Mr. Harding really wants to combat the radical Farm Bloc in Congress, the way to do it is to give the farmers a foreign market that will allay their discontent and silence the politicians who capitalized that discontent in the last campaign."

A few days after the delivery of the President's message, Bernard M. Baruch, addressing the annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation, also emphasized the prime importance of the development of such international relations as would restore foreign markets for the farmer's products. He urged further the setting up of a new finance system "to increase the volume of three classes of rural credits: (1) Credit for the more orderly marketing of crops. (2) Credit for the purpose of raising and marketing cattle. (3) Credit for productive purposes."

#### CHIEF RECOMMENDATIONS IN PRESIDENT HARDING'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Relief for the farmer by increased credit facilities and cheaper transportation.

Relief for the railroads by the merger of lines into systems, a facilitated interchange of freight cars, and the use of motor trucks as "feeders" instead of competitors.

Abolition of the Railroad Labor Board, its functions to be taken over by a new labor division in the Interstate Commerce Commission, with power to enforce its decisions.

Drastic enforcement of the Volstead Act. The calling of a conference of governors to cooperate with the Federal authorities to this end. Says the President: "The day is unlikely to come when the Eighteenth Amendment will be repealed. . . . If the statutory provisions for its enforcement are contrary to deliberate public opinion, which I do not believe, the rigorous and literal enforcement will concentrate public attention on any requisite modification."

The registration of aliens, and Federal aid in the education of immigrants.

Abolition of child labor by Constitutional amendment.

Restriction of tax-exempt securities by Constitutional amendment.

Congressional investigation of the high cost of living, with special reference to "narrowing the spread of price, especially between the production of food and its consumption."

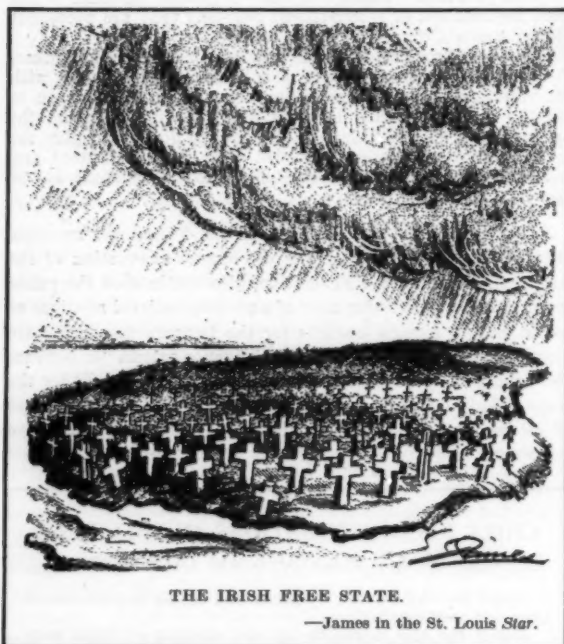
In conclusion he defended the Administration's foreign policy, saying in part:

"The Four-Power pact, which abolishes every probability of war on the Pacific, has brought new confidence in a maintained peace, and I can well believe it might be made a model for like assurances wherever in the world any common interests are concerned."



## AN EYE FOR AN EYE IN IRELAND

**N**OT A LIFE FOR A LIFE, but four for one, is the new and drastic policy of the Irish Free State in dealing with the situation as it exists, if we may judge by the recent execution of four De Valera adherents soon after the assassination of a Free State Government official. "A policy so relentless as that disclosed by the executions is probably without parallel in history," reports the Dublin correspondent of the *New York Times*, "and time alone can prove its wisdom or unwisdom." In the opinion of *The Irish World* (New York), a supporter of De Valera, these military executions are "the beginning of a campaign of terrorism by a pack of frightened traitors who hope to intimidate the armed defenders of the Irish Republic by murdering Republican prisoners of war." Still another Irish-American paper, *The Gaelic American* (New York), which thinks the present Free State Government should be given an oppor-



THE IRISH FREE STATE.

—James in the St. Louis Star.

tunity to bring order out of chaos, but believes in a free Irish Republic, says "the execution of these four men was, in our opinion, a grave political error." Yet, it adds, "the blood of every man who has been killed since the civil war began is on De Valera's hands."

The four prisoners of the Free State who were executed by a firing squad, after a military court-martial had passed sentence upon them, were Rory O'Connor, Liam Mellows, Joseph McKelvey, and Richard Barrett, all irregular leaders of some note. They had been imprisoned at Mountjoy Jail since their capture at the Four Courts building in July. Altho the official announcement had it that their execution was "in reprisal for the assassination of General Sean Hales, and as a solemn warning to those engaged in a conspiracy of assassination against the representatives of the Irish people," Defense Minister Mulcahy later explained that the men had not been executed because Hales was assassinated, but because vicious and insidious forces were striking against the Free State Government. "Members of the Government virtually are besieged in their offices, while their supporters carry their lives in their hands," cables the Dublin correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, who goes on to explain present conditions and the events which, beginning last summer, led up to what virtually amounts to civil war:

"O'Connor and Mellows and their aids had all been prisoners since the Four Courts surrender after bombardment last July, and therefore they were not liable to the jurisdiction of the military courts since established by proclamation.

"It was a grave step for a government suddenly to put to death without (civil) trial four former colleagues who for over five months had been held in jail without any charge being lodged against them, and it was a step that is now disapproved by supporters of the Government in the Dail, as well as by the press and public generally. Every member of the ministry defends these reprisal executions as necessary to preserve the lives of the Cabinet members and defend representative government. But it is a vivid illustration of the state to which affairs have come when the Government feels compelled to resort to such action as this in self-defense. It is an illustration, an epitome, of the situation as it exists in Dublin to-day.

"Ten thousand republicans now are in Irish prisons, the Minister for Home Affairs has just stated, and there are more men arrayed against the ruling authorities in one country to-day than were in arms against England throughout all Ireland during the régime of the Black and Tans. Railroad communications have been destroyed in many areas, the collection of taxes is being interfered with, and life and property everywhere have become insecure.

"When the general election was held last June, Ireland was, financially and economically, the soundest country in Europe. To-day the twenty-six counties that make up the Irish Free State represent a desperately impoverished State. Trade has become extremely difficult owing to the damage done by irregulars to the railways. It is, for instance, impossible to go to-day directly from Dublin to Cork except by sea. In the southeast and the west the unsettled conditions have disrupted the usual fairs, and the markets generally, and have brought the farmer to a serious financial plight.

"Ireland is living beyond her means, and she is drawing on English credit to-day in a fashion which will render her a second Austria in a very short while if this civil war goes on. Already her exhaustion is nearly complete. . . .

"Three means of ending the civil strife seem possible—a move by the Free State Government for the revision of the Treaty, hurried preparation of an adult suffrage register and early submission of the entire issue to the people, or suppression of one side by sheer force."

Thus fortified with an authentic picture of conditions in the Free State, let us see if it was justified, in the opinion of American editors, in executing these four prisoners, and what effect this form of reprisal will have upon the De Valera Republicans. In the first place, "reprisals are always of doubtful value," we are reminded by the *Louisville Courier-Journal*. "Reprisals are ugly things," agrees the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, "yet the Free State holds it has no choice in the matter." The *New York Globe*, while admitting that "these men were not innocent of bloodshed," reminds us that "they were killed for offenses committed by other men." "When the reprisal policy is so boldly admitted as in the present case, it indicates a very dangerous condition in Ireland," observes the *Newark News*.

There are many outspoken defenders of the Free State's new course, however. "If Ireland's new Government, supported by a majority of Irishmen, can not prevail by peace, it must proceed with its program of stern repression," declares the *New York Evening World*; "if the new Ireland is to endure, it must know its deadliest enemies and deal with them as such." The *Philadelphia Bulletin* reminds us that in judging the Free State's action, "we must remember the abnormal condition that exists," and the *Cincinnati Times-Star* believes "we should not judge too harshly the men who are fighting outlawry in order that Ireland may prove its right to self-government." While the *New York World* admits that "firmness is necessary if the Free State would survive," firmness, it argues, "does not necessarily imply ruthlessness." As the *New York Herald* sees Ireland's problems:

"The Free State's answer to the killing of Hales is grim indeed. It might have executed Rory O'Connor and Liam Mellows for their revolt against the Government, but it has gone further than that in announcing that these insurgent leaders were executed in

reprisal for the shooting of Hales. Reprisal is usually to be condemned as something which does not accomplish the result desired. It is a rolling ball that gathers blood and hatred as it goes.

"But for all that, what answer will appeal to the deluded followers of De Valera except death and terror? They have exulted over the killing of Collins, who, with Griffith, won for Ireland more freedom than O'Connell or Parnell ever dreamed the island could have. They have kept the country in fear of their raids. They have sworn to fight to the last for their cause—a cause which could mean nothing but chaos and the ultimate return of British control. They have rejected the Free State's offer of peace with amnesty. They have scorned the advice and the pleas of their people and their clergy.

"Ireland must and will find herself. She must cope with a sly, ruthless and fanatical enemy in her own way. And if she sometimes strikes very hard, it must be remembered that the punishing hand is the hand that was scorned only a few weeks ago, when it was extended in friendship and mercy."

On the other hand, there are editors who unhesitatingly condemn the execution of the irregular leaders, and prophesy dire results from it. "It is to be deplored that the execution of the four men followed the murder of Hales without any previous announcement that the lives of Republican prisoners would be taken if members of the new Parliament were attacked," observes the *New York Times*. "The post-haste execution of these men, as an admitted act of reprisal, constitutes an indictment against Free State leadership and an offense against human rights," maintains the *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*; "such an act does not commend itself either as an act of justice or a measure of pacification." In this paper's opinion—

"Right does not accompany its act when, in a spirit of revenge, it reaches down into a State dungeon and exacts the lives of four men in reprisal for a crime with which they had no connection.

"Many months have elapsed since the Four Courts battle. During this time O'Connor and his fellow revolutionaries have been held in confinement. If their offense justified execution, the time for meting out that punishment has been long past due. That they have been withheld from this penalty must be taken to mean that the Free State saw in their cases mitigating circumstances. Atrocities committed subsequent to their arrest and without their connivance ought not to have affected their personal destinies.

"Reprisal, always a hateful instrument, has a basis of justification when it is directed against property. When it takes the form of mortal injury to individuals not directly responsible for the outrages that inspire it, it sinks to the moral level of the jungle. The Free State can not afford to revert to the practices of the Black and Tan era."

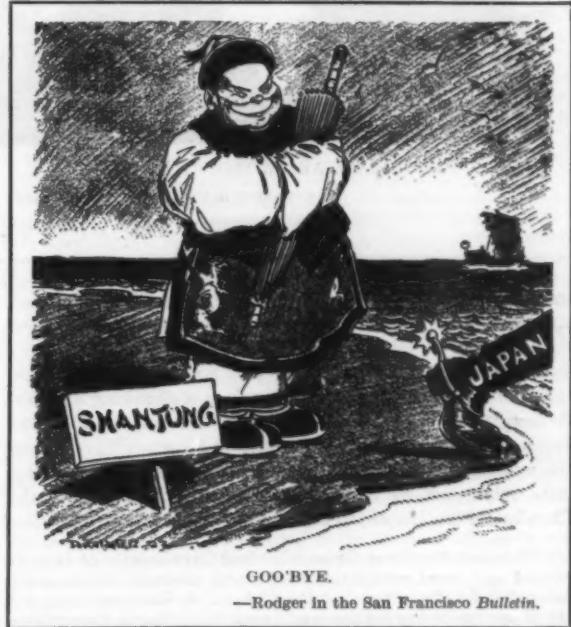
"England has given terrorization a full test; Ireland has little chance of peace till some Irish government dares to go far toward the side of clemency," thinks the *Springfield Republican*. "There has been enough killing in Ireland; it is time for the Government to try a new policy," agrees the *Brooklyn Eagle*, while *The Irish World*, mentioned in the beginning of this article, launches into a particularly vitriolic arraignment of the "Freak" State Government, as it calls the provisional administration:

"These four men were Irishmen whose sole offense was that of loving Ireland more than their own material interests. They devoted themselves to her service with an unselfishness which made them count no sacrifice too great which she demanded of them. They were her loyal sons to the end.

"Their murderers stand before their countrymen as the vile tools of England, who are endeavoring to carry out the policy which she tried in vain to enforce. They are attempting to submerge in blood the Irish Republic. They have entered upon a career of crime for the purpose of terrorizing Irish patriots into cowed submission to foreign rule. They have made their hands red with Irish blood. All this they do in order that the commands of their English masters shall be carried out. Is it any wonder that reaction, born of horror at crimes against men of their own blood, has set in against these Irish imitators of Cromwell?"

## "JAPAN KEEPS FAITH"

THOSE WHO HAVE DOUBTED the word of the Mikado's Government have been given something to ponder over, it is remarked, in Japan's complete restoration of Kiaochau to China and the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Shantung. That the newspaper writers are pondering over it is shown in the frequency with which the three words quoted above are used as a headline over editorial discussion of the evacuation. In one of the editorials thus captioned, the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.) reminds its readers that, besides this withdrawal, "Japan is coming nearer to balancing her budgets and cutting down her military forces to the lowest possible minimum consistent with national safety than any other countries, with the exception of the United States and Great Britain." The *Brooklyn Eagle* (Dem.) ex-



GOO'BYE.

—Rodger in the *San Francisco Bulletin*.

presses a common thought when it says that Japan "has become a model for other nations that pride themselves upon their liberalism."

Democratic editors can not forget how important a part the word "Shantung" has played in American politics in the last three years. The clamor over Shantung, observes the *New York World* (Dem.), for instance, "shows how easily a 'great moral issue' may be extemporized for political purposes." These Democratic newspapers consider the restoration of Shantung a distinct vindication for President Wilson. The *Pittsburgh Post* (Dem.) would call certain facts to the attention of "those who think Wilson did little for China at Paris":

"When it is reflected that it was the Japanese who had driven the Germans from Shantung, that they had 'induced' the Chinese to sign over the leasehold to them, and that later England and France had signed a Treaty agreeing to recognize the Nipponese claim to Shantung, it will be realized that Wilson accomplished considerable for China in getting from Japan the promise he did."

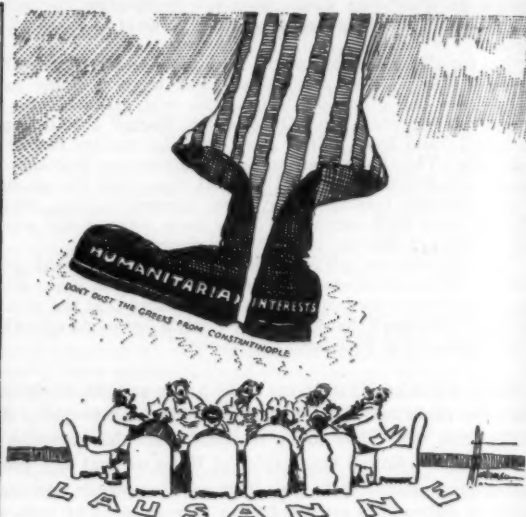
And now that Japan has justified Mr. Wilson in saying he had "faith in Japan and her promises," will any of his once loud critics, asks the *Boston Post*, admit "that their hullabaloo was wrong?" This Democratic paper does not believe they will.

The Kiaochau district was completely evacuated by Japanese troops, and civil and military administration was turned over to China on December 10. The Shantung railway is to be



TWO HEADS ARE WORSE THAN ONE!

—Spencer in the Omaha World-Herald.



ALOOFF?

—Westerman in the Columbus Ohio State Journal.

## EASTERN AND WESTERN BRANDS OF DIPLOMACY.

transferred to Chinese authority on New Year's Day. China agrees to make certain payments to Japan for the Shantung railway and for public properties in Kiaochau. In the news dispatches giving these facts it is also noted that the Chinese Government paid bandits in the province of Shantung \$100,000 to keep from disturbing the peace after the withdrawal of the Japanese forces, and there were said to be grave fears among the wealthy and prosperous inhabitants of Tsing-tao that this bribe might not be altogether efficacious. Which leads the Cleveland Plain Dealer to observe sadly:

"The good friends of China who shed tears because of Japan's wicked and cruel occupation of Chinese territory can scarcely be edified by the news that the Chinese of Shantung regarded the departure of the Japanese as a calamity. Nor is it gratifying to learn that the Peking Government, whose eloquent spokesmen pleaded so successfully at Washington, is too weak to offer even a small measure of military protection. In the name of abstract righteousness the Western friends of China demanded that Japan give back the province which Germany grabbed from China and Japan grabbed from Germany. Japan has complied, has lived up to the spirit and the letter of her agreement, and the only ones who really benefit are the bandits."

A similar conclusion is reached by the Newark News in the course of an editorial review of Shantung's recent history. It recalls that Germany took Kiaochau, on the eastern end of the peninsula, in 1898, to indemnify her for the killing of two German missionaries in China. The Kaiser built a strong naval base, a modern German city, and a railroad to connect them with the trunk line to Peking. Japan took over all of this in 1914, after three months of hard fighting, thus occupying "cities they had not builded," and reaping "harvests of precious metals where they had not sown." The Treaty of Versailles put an O. K. on Japanese occupancy, but the Japanese "gave assurance that they would surrender to China all that was her due in case the Chinese would agree to what Japan declares to be reasonable terms." Now Japan has made good, and "on the surface everything looks calm and serene." But "there are shadows":

"The China of to-day is as weak (weaker, were that possible) as was the China that surrendered Kiaochau so supinely to the Kaiser nearly a quarter of a century ago. China isn't so strong to-day as it was when the delegates from the Yellow Republic

were in Washington last December. Some of those delegates, who signed the Treaty with Japan, are fugitives in an effort to save their lives. Others have been impeached by the Chinese House of Representatives. President Li Yuan-Hung is helpless. Premiers and Cabinet members are in resigning mood. The government at Peking is not functioning. Representatives of other Powers are demanding that their nationals, kidnaped by bandits, be released. The whole country is in chaos, governmentally.

"The common people of China, however, are going about their business as usual, and they are the backbone of the country."

And the Japanese shadow has not been absolutely removed from the land where Confucius and Mencius first saw the light of day, remarks a Kobe correspondent of the Baltimore Sun. For one thing, the Shantung province is "largely held in pawn" by Japanese capital. "Will the province so prosper as to be enabled to pay off its obligations to Japan?" And then, so many Japanese have settled in the province that it is a question whether their presence "will not constitute a power such as that which overshadows Chinese authority in Manchuria." On the other hand, this correspondent sees much reason for hope in other indications of Japan's pacific policy, shown in the withdrawal of garrisons from various parts of China and from Siberia, and in the growth of anti-militaristic sentiments among the Japanese people.

Noting the withdrawals from Shantung and elsewhere on the Asiatic continent, the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune remarks that these "are the final engagements that the Japanese Government committed itself to, except its remaining foreign involvement—her position in Northern Saghalin." Speaking at a meeting in Washington at an hour when, as he put it, the last Japanese soldier was "probably leaving the Port of Kiaochau," the Chargé d'Affaires of the Japanese Embassy at Washington said, as quoted in a New York Times dispatch:

"Other measures which testify to our loyalty to the spirit of the Washington Conference have recently been taken. The process of scrapping the vessels assigned to destruction under the Five-Power Treaty is under way; our naval personnel is being reduced by 12,000 officers and men; and, altho the reduction of land armament was not agreed to at Washington, we are reducing our Army by five divisions."



## "TURN THEIR MOURNING INTO JOY—COMFORT THEM— MAKE THEM REJOICE FROM THEIR SORROW!"

**P**LODDING THROUGH THE BLINDING SNOW, from Tokat to Samsoun, the fugitives are fleeing from the certain death behind toward the hope of life somewhere ahead. In the long gray line, half-hidden in the storm, are more than three thousand women, and children, and old men. They huddle together, crouching before the wind and swirling snow. The little ones grope for covering among the thin rags. Night tucks them in with icy blanket. How many will see the morning?

Down from the Pontine Mountains in Trebizond, to the seaport of Samsoun, came three hundred mountain children in search of food and refuge. They do not question, they just believe. But from the anxious shepherd there, whose fold is over-full, a cable message goes out through the night to the only place of hope: "Can you take these mountain children? If not it means their end."

Orphans are so plentiful over there—food and shelter for them so scarce. Keep them moving. "Two thousand orphans leaving Mersine by steamers for Beirut"; "ten thousand orphans en route from Samsoun to Athens"; five thousand orphans en route from Beirut to the Grecian mainland"; "ten thousand Christian adults and two thousand orphans headed for Sivas, looking to America to save them." These are only four of the seventeen cable messages coming on a single date. Is it strange that before the eyes of those hunted wanderers *just one star* shines—that in the hearts of those torture-torn mothers, and fathers, and little children, one word, *just one*, lies warm with hope and shuts out despair—"America?"

Smyrna was terrible; the whole world shuddered with horror at the huge spectacle of fire and blood. But the great human tragedy now being enacted in Asia Minor is *ten times worse than Smyrna*. Nearly two million persons have been driven from their homes into the wilderness. Most of them are women, children, and old men who are now herded, helpless, in already impoverished sections to face the threat of a winter without shelter, without clothing, without food. The coasts of the Black Sea are crowded with Christian refugees fleeing their mortal enemies. A million lives may be lost in addition to the victims of the Smyrna disaster.

Supplies in the warehouses of the Near East Relief have been hurriedly turned over to thousands of these pitiful refugees, to give them a chance for life a little while longer, until they can know whether the great heart of America still is warm with compassion and helpfulness. But these supplies were already needed urgently for the 115,000 children in the orphanages set up during the past few years by the Near East Relief—children rescued by this organization, kept alive, restored to health, trained under American Christian standards, and developed toward self-support. Having carried them thus far, there is a special obligation to maintain them; but unless more help than during the past year is given for this purpose alone, some even of these little foster children of America will have to be abandoned, to say nothing of the imperative necessity of barring the gates to all the tens of thousands of others pleading outside for crumbs.

But come, the Christmas bells are ringing. Joy to the world! Gather the happy family for the holiday feast! Light up the Christmas-tree! It may be cold outside, but inside the home nest are warmth, and plenty, and joy. So easy—so comfortable—to forget the misery and want six thousand miles away.

*What sound is that!* Even the laughter, and music, and rattle of dishes at the feast can not drown it.

*A knocking at the door!*

Listen! In the sudden hush a voice outside the door: "Behold, I stand at the door and knock: If any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and be with me."

Hear that voice! Who can be deaf to a voice sweeter than all the music of ages since the first Christmas began with the glory song of angels?

Open the door! Why, it is the Birthday Guest Himself! And there He stands in the snow outside. But no greatcoat covers Him from the driving storm. His garments and shoes are thin and worn with much wandering. His face is gaunt with suffering. His hand holds tightly the hand of a little child who stands shivering at His side. They are waiting a welcome and a share of the warmth, and feast, and love in that home at Christmas time.

"We are hungry and cold. Is there room for us here? Will you let us in?"

.....

Only a vision! No one there on the doorsteps; only the whirling snow; only the wail of the winter wind. "When saw we Thee an hungered, or athirst, or a stranger, or naked, or sick, and did not minister unto Thee?" "When did we turn Thee away from a share of our plenty and our Christmas joy?"

Listen again! That same pleading voice comes from Sinope on the Black Sea, and it is saying: "Funds must be provided for five thousand Christians if they are not to perish from cold." It comes from Tokat in Sivas, saying: "Must have money immediately to buy bread for ten thousand destitute, or thousands will perish." It comes from Samsoun, and says: "Feed eight hundred orphans one hot meal daily, otherwise they perish." It is the same voice that spoke, that early morning at the Sea of Tiberias: "Lovest thou me? Feed my lambs."

Stationed in that stricken land amid the terror, and anguish, and starvation of millions, are the workers of the Near East Relief—pitifully few in this great emergency, almost empty-handed in comparison with the need, but heroic, indomitable, working night and day with sacrificial devotion—while we feast and play.

And they write home to us such letters as these: "Daily, men and women are dying at our gates, but not one of our Unit can live and let the children die. My own life is nothing, but I can see no hope. As long as I am here I can turn no dying child away. Our entire Unit will resign if we are compelled to do so. From all the heart of Anatolia the exiled deportees are coming. We have 600 Greek girls in our shelter homes. In God's name try to get help!"

"As terrible as all is now, God knows how we can live through the winter! Our work is to take care of 150,000 Christians that are being deported, and our only hope lies in you! Terrible predicament. The worst can not be told. I'll never leave in the present emergency, but if possible the women ought to be ordered out! However, I doubt if they will leave, even if ordered, unless the Government sends them."

Can any man or woman in this land of plenty read such messages and then eat a Christmas feast without choking, unless he or she has *shared* even to the last farthing? Can any father or mother gather a happy, laughing family together at the Christmas festival and forget these freezing, starving multitudes passing their Christmas stumbling through the storm-swept wilderness or huddling on the shores of the Black Sea—forget these heroic workers, half frantic at their insufficiency, who at this moment are pouring out their very souls in appeal for help?

Give! Give quickly! Give generously! Forget all that has been given before. It is as nothing in the present abysmal need. Well does THE LITERARY DIGEST know to whom it is appealing at this moment. For the sake of your own unflinching generosity, so often tested and never found wanting, *give now!* For the sake of a million lives, flickering, and almost ready to go out as our Christmas candles are lighted, *give* before it is too late. In the name of Christ, that the celebration of His birthday may not be a bitter mockery, but may be glorified by an act that shall be precious in His sight, *give*, more than you ever gave before.

Sixty dollars a year, only five dollars a month, will save the life of another child, or prevent one already housed and comforted from being turned out to die. A hundred dollars, a thousand dollars, ten thousand, wherever possible, will save many priceless human lives. Even the "widow's mite" is needed—if it be, in truth, the kind of gift described by the Master in Mark 12:44. Again, as always, THE LITERARY DIGEST will join you, because it feels, as it believes you who read this page must feel, the depth, and intensity, and imperativeness of this appeal to the heart of humanity. Therefore, before writing this page, we have given largely, and we urge every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST to send at once a Christmas check or money order for as large an amount as possible, to CLEVELAND H. DODGE, Treasurer, Near East Relief, 151 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

## UNCLE SAM MIXING IN THE TURKISH BROIL

**A**LMOST ANY PLEASANT MORNING, these last five weeks, a smooth-shaven, boyish-looking American could have been seen walking bareheaded from the Hotel Beaurivage in Lausanne along the lakeside to another hotel, to join a company of top-hatted, frock-coated, dignified European diplomats. If Richard Washburn Child was only an "unofficial observer" at the Lausanne Conference it would be difficult to deny that he was the "observed of all observers." An "unofficial observer" on such occasions as these is generally supposed

else is the constant itch to be meddling in European affairs which are none of our business." The *New York Evening Mail* (Ind.) is similarly worried and it would like to have our Government make it clear beyond all peradventure that there is no danger of a single American soldier being sent to Europe to back up any of the policies announced at Lausanne. But the *Albany Journal* (Rep.) sees no cause for worry. It sees no possibility of real participation in the mere statement of an American viewpoint, and it tells its readers to be confident "that this Government will rest upon the declaration it has made and leave the threshing out of the differences to the members of the conference."

Thus the conspicuous rôle played by Ambassador Child and his colleagues at the Lausanne Conference arouses both hopes and fears that we are again headed toward participation in European affairs. So important a drama should be clearly understood, and to that end let us take up the story of American participation at Lausanne as sketched from day to day by correspondents, and interpreted by contemporaneous editorial comment.

We knew nearly two months ago that the United States had its interests in Turkey, which Secretary Hughes had named in a list containing "seven points." We knew that the United States would be represented at Lausanne altho it would not "assume responsibility for the political and territorial adjustments to be effected" or "participate in the final peace negotiations." "U. S. to Play Vital Part in Turk Parley," ran the *New York Tribune's* head-line on November 15 over the announcement that Richard



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

## OUR "OBSERVERS" AT LAUSANNE.

Seated, from the reader's left to right, the "unofficial observers," Admiral Mark L. Bristol, Ambassador Child, Minister Grew; standing, their assistants, Lieutenant Wheeler, Mr. Lewis Heck, Mr. Copley Amory, Mr. Gillespie, and Mr. F. Lamont Belin, Secretary.

to be seen and not heard, but Ambassador Child has been heard—and listened to attentively—at Lausanne. Europe heard this representative of a nation officially committed to non-interference in European affairs arise day after day to state definitely and forcefully the policy of the United States on points of controversy between the Western Powers and the new Turkey which has replaced the "Sick Man of Europe." Press correspondents at Lausanne have called attention to the leading part played in the deliberations by our observers. What does this mean, our editors have been wondering, as they read the dispatches from the Swiss city. Are we really intervening? "Isn't Mr. Child wading into the Lausanne Conference rather more deeply than is permitted to a mere observer?" queries the *Dallas News* (Dem.). The United States, remarks the *Utica Press* (Ind.), "would appear to be in a position of playing an important if not a decisive rôle." Others wonder what will come next. The *Detroit News* hasn't the slightest doubt about it—"this country definitely entered Europe by the gate of the Near East." "We have not only dropt the attitude of aloofness but have plunged headlong into the most complicated situation affecting the peace and welfare of Asia as well as Europe," similarly declares the *Brooklyn Eagle*. The last named Democratic paper welcomes the change; but others show some uneasiness. The *Philadelphia North American* (Rep.) and the *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.) deprecate the indirect method of reentering. The *Sacramento Bee* (Ind.) is alarmed over the new developments; "what puzzles the ordinary citizen of the United States more than anything

Washburn Child, Ambassador to Italy, and Joseph C. Grew, Minister to Switzerland, would be our "chief observers" at Lausanne, with Rear-Admiral Mark L. Bristol as "associate observer" at the head of a staff of experts.

On November 20 the conference opened, on the same day that Mohammed VI, the deposed Sultan, arrived at Malta on a British war-ship. Great Britain, France, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Roumania, Japan and Jugo-Slavia were represented as "full members," with Russia, Bulgaria, Georgia, and Ukraina present for the discussion of matters affecting the Black Sea. On November 22 the Turks were told that they could have no plebiscite to give them a chance to acquire sovereignty over western Thrace, and the Bulgars were promised an outlet to the Aegean. Mr. Child launched the first sensation of the conference on November 25. He referred to the Hughes note of October 30 with its "seven points," noting that "point three" referred to the "freedom of opportunity without discrimination or special privilege" for commercial enterprise, that it condemned certain arrangements about Turkish territory and resources as inconsonant "with the principle of economic opportunity," and that it put the United States on record as desiring "to protect its rights and to assure the open door." Mr. Child added:

"This conference may be glad to know that the overwhelming sentiment of the people of the United States is in favor of this policy not only as a national policy but as one which, were it to be adopted by every nation on earth, would be—in contrast, perhaps, to the search for territorial or other special privileges



on foreign soils—a powerful element in the establishment of any stable peace, the foundation for greater equity in the relations of nation with nation, and the basis for a more progressive economic development of territories.”

While Washington officials protested that Mr. Child was merely following a traditional American policy, it was at once evident, as a correspondent pointed out, that there was being produced in Europe the same sort of stir as that made by “the declaration of Secretary Hay concerning the open door in the Far East.” There was applause from Turkey and Russia, criticism from France, and both criticism and applause from London. And there was a tremendous stir in the American press. A large group of papers, including the *Baltimore American* (Rep.), *New York Tribune* (Rep.), *Providence Journal* (Ind.), *New York Herald* (Ind.), *Philadelphia Public Ledger* (Ind.), *Boston Globe* (Ind.), *Detroit Free Press* (Ind.), *Pittsburgh Post* (Dem.), and *Dallas Times-Herald* (Ind.), declared that the policy enunciated at Lausanne has the full support of the American people. And then, even from some papers which had approved the open-door policy in principle, came a cry of indignation and disgust when the odor of petroleum was detected. America did not speak, declared Governor Cox’s *Dayton News*, “until the question of oil deposits came up.” The *New York World* declared that Mr. Hughes was using America’s influence “not to avert or to reduce the tragedy, but to break a path to new riches for 26 Broadway.” And similar suggestions in stronger and more moderate language came from the *New York Evening Post* (Ind.), *New York Call* (Soc.), *Newark News* (Ind.), *Philadelphia Record* (Dem.), *Charleston News and Courier* (Dem.), and *Memphis Commercial Appeal* (Dem.). On the other hand, the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* (Ind.), *Washington Post* (Ind.), *Omaha Bee* (Ind.), *Toledo Blade* (Ind.), and *Rochester Post-Express* (Rep.) declared that oil is so essential to industrial and naval development that Secretary Hughes would have been “recreant in his duty” if he had not seen to it that our oil seekers had the same chance in Asia Minor as anybody else. The *Providence Bulletin* (Ind.), *Chicago Daily News* (Ind.), and *Charleston (W. Va.) Mail* (Rep.) insisted that oil interests are only incidentally concerned.

But the real sequel came when Lord Curzon announced to the press on the 27th “that England supports the American ‘open-door’ policy, and regards the San Remo agreement for division of the Mosul oil districts as null and void.”

A few days later, on December 1, Mr. Child told the Turks that the United States stood with the Allies against abolishing “capitulations”; that it has “not recognized and does not now recognize the abrogation of these rights.” The American stand, as the

*Indianapolis News* explains it, “is that Americans in Turkey continue to be tried by our own consular courts, which has always been the rule in certain Oriental countries.”

Nearly as sensational as the “open-door” declaration was the statement of Ambassador Child on December 6 in favor of the Allied doctrine of the “open straits” between the Black Sea and the Aegean. While Mr. Child did not come out definitely for the detailed plan presented by Lord Curzon, it was the influence of the United States, so the correspondents said, that finally led to Turkish concessions and a compromise agreement along the lines of Allied desires. In this country the American people were said to be behind the open-straits pronouncement by such representative journals as the *New York Times* (Dem.), *Tribune* (Rep.), *Evening Post* (Ind.), *Philadelphia Public Ledger* (Ind.), and *Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph* (Rep.). But the *Chicago Daily News* observes that “the United States with its fortifications at the Panama Canal, is in no position to say very much on the subject of unfortified world water-ways.”

Minister Grew on December 7 entered the protest of the United States against the Turkish plan for the compulsory ejection of 300,000 Greeks from Constantinople as part of a rather grandiose Greco-Turkish population transfer scheme. Such headlines as “A Righteous Protest,” “Speaking up for Humanity,” show where our papers stand on Minister Grew’s protest. This action, the *Asheville Times* thinks, “will go very far in reviving faith in the United States as a friend of the oppressed and the avowed friend of persecution.”

The fifth utterance of American policy came when Ambassador Child took up the cudgels for the Christian minorities as in Asiatic Turkey on December 1, backing up the still stronger statement of Admiral Curzon. While the United States has spent millions in relieving the people of the Near East, its representatives, says Mr. Child, “believe the ends to be sought are prevention rather than mere relief, and guaranties of safety for minorities rather than mere succor to their misery, and permanent joint action rather than mere spasmodic separate activity.”

Thus, irrespective of what the results of the Lausanne Conference may be, whether it concludes successfully or breaks up in failure, the “unofficial observers” representing our Government have put the United States on record in favor of the open door for business enterprise in the Near East and throughout the world; in favor of the open straits, against abolishing the capitulations in Turkey; in favor of the protection of Christian minorities, and against forcible wholesale deportations. And in general, except for the flare-up over oil, the press of the country has seemed to endorse the stand taken by Mr. Child and the others at Lausanne.



## THE RISING TIDE OF MURDER

**W**HAT IS TO BE DONE about the tragic fact that there were more murders in the United States in 1921 than ever before, and that the rate is steadily increasing? Dr. Frederiek L. Hoffman, consulting statistician for one of America's largest insurance companies, writing in *The Spectator* (New York), tells us that the rate for twenty-eight of our largest cities was 9.3 per 100,000 last year, as compared with 8.5 in 1920. The murder rate in 1900 was 5.1, and it has been increasing ever since, according to Dr. Hoffman. Meanwhile, observes the *New York Journal*, the birth-rate falls and the natural death-rate also increases.

In eleven of the twenty-eight cities which furnished statistics, there has been a decrease in the homicide rate, notes the *Springfield Republican*, but the figures as a whole, in the opinion of the *Rochester Post-Express*, are nothing less than scandalous and appalling. The Southern States as a group stand at the head of the list, with New England at the foot, the *Providence Journal* finds. Southern papers blame their large negro population for their high rank on the homicide roster. Certainly, as the *New York World* remarks, "no other country on earth exhibits such a record." "Criminal homicide is increasing," explains the *New York Evening Post*, "in the face of two factors expected to lessen it—Prohibition and the new immigration law." Continues *The Evening Post*:

"It is evident that our social environment, with its violence of temper and disrespect for law, is the chief cause of our high murder rate. Take away the crimes due to drink and those due to the presence of unassimilated foreign-born, and the total would still be shocking compared with that of the best European countries. One reason is the readiness with which punishment is evaded in America. The *Chicago Tribune* has compiled careful figures showing that in 1916 the United States had 8,372 criminal homicides, in 1917 it had 7,803, and in 1918 it had 7,667; the total executions for these three years were 115, 85, and 85, respectively.

"We make it easy for the most dangerous men to get deadly weapons and difficult for the hangman to lay his hands on even those most clearly guilty of murder."

Dr. Hoffman rebukes the newspapers for giving so much space to murders, and advocates rigid control of the sale of dangerous weapons and poisonous substances. And while many editors agree that such control should be exercised, they also remind us, to quote the *Baltimore Sun*, that "murders will continue to increase as long as criminals can take advantage of the technicalities that encumber the judicial system." "The effective remedies," in the opinion of *The Evening Post*, "lie in a stronger social insistence upon discipline and order, a strengthening of the police of these cities, and a reform of the criminal court procedure." As the *Boston Herald* points out:

"Edwin W. Sims, who gained a national reputation by a three years' study of crime in Chicago, shows that on April 1, 1920, there were 135 persons indicted for murder and awaiting trial in the city, and that 104 of these were at liberty on bond. He showed that in most cases so much time had elapsed since the indictments were found that evidence had been lost, witnesses had disappeared, successful prosecution had been rendered very difficult. At once a number of judges volunteered to try criminal cases in an effort to clear the murder docket. Twelve of these indicted persons were hanged and twelve sent to the penitentiary for varying terms, some for life. What was the result? A decrease in the murder rate of 51 per cent. instantly followed."

"Yet if little is said and done, the reason is probably that no one knows what to do," explains the *New York World*. Continues this paper:

"Capital punishment is evidently not in itself a sufficient deterrent; Prohibition has not helped; the war can not be blamed for the increase was constant before 1914. The growth of huge cities and the cheapening of life by modern industry can not be held the sole cause. Nor, tho there are more murders among negroes than among whites, does the clash of races in the South

explain the general condition, since twelve of the seventeen cities showing a change for the worse in 1921 are in the North."

But while causes of the increasing murder rate are being discussed, says the *New York Globe*—

"There should be added the increasing congestion in cities without corresponding provision for play facilities, the improved opportunities for escape lying in the greater size of cities, the availability of motor cars and other means of rapid transportation, and the disturbed economic condition of the last few years.

"We shall have to study these factors carefully and act decisively on the knowledge which will undoubtedly come from honest investigation. Already it is evident that court procedure can be improved, that stricter laws governing weapons and poisons can be passed and enforced, and that a healthier public opinion can be encouraged. But we shall make a grave mistake if we limit ourselves to these measures, which are perhaps more regulatory than remedial. Crime is often of social origin, and the social changes of the last twenty years have been great. Cities must face the new problems which greater populations bring—housing, transportation, education, play."

## TO END "LAME DUCK" CONGRESSES

**T**HE "LAME DUCK" who "makes political hay while the sun shines," as a rather mixed metaphor in an Eastern paper expresses it, will have to cease his hay-making and go home to his duck-pond if the new "Progressive bloc" succeed in amending the Constitution as they wish. School and college orators for many years have denounced the plan by which a new Congress elected in November does not meet until a year from the following December unless called in special session by the President. The evils that might happen during those thirteen months under an irresponsible Executive have been painted in lurid colors. During four months of that time the old Congress still holds power, and the defeated members who hold over during that period are the "lame ducks" who make the hay. Now the "bloc" would have the new Congress take hold in the January following the November election, and would have a new President also take office in January instead of on March 4. Thus the popular will would find expression sooner, and the school and college orators, so long derided by the humorists, would find their vindication.

An examination of the press shows that public feeling as expressed through that channel is almost unanimously for the change. An exception, the *Pittsburgh Dispatch*, agrees with President Harding that a year gives time for sober thought on measures to be considered, and that the Constitution "should not be tinkered with," and it further cautions us that "the ease with which recent amendments were put through causes many to hesitate before approving further changes." But in the main, Republican, Democrat and Socialist papers endorse the plan almost without exception. "There is nothing radical about this proposal," maintains the *Chicago Daily News*; "it is based upon common sense and the recognition of undisputed facts." "The old system is archaic," agrees the Socialist *New York Call*, while the *New York Evening Post* asserts that "it is absurd that a Congress elected in November should have to wait till December of the following year before it begins operations." As the *New York Herald* points out:

"True, the President can always call the new Congress into special session four months after it is elected, but that does not meet the fundamental issue. When the American voters have voted to turn out members who have displeased them, should these repudiated members of Congress go on making laws for the people who have chucked them out? Moreover, should any one person, even tho he be the President of the United States, have the power to refuse, or to fail to call that Congress into session for thirteen months after election because it might be politically hostile to him?

"There is no precedent among other enlightened popular governments of the world for such an anomaly in representative government as this country has, where the voters can demand legislative action, campaign for it during months, vote for it at a national election and then be long barred from getting it

because its new Congress can not sit in regular session for thirteen months after being elected.

"There never was any excuse for continuing such a contradictory and footless system after the development of the newspaper and the telegraph service had made it possible for the Capital to know the results of a national election a few hours after the polls closed, whereas in the early days of the country it had taken weeks to get in all the returns by mail coach and by pony express."

"The real objection to the present system does not lie so much in delay as much as in the fact than an old Congress, which may have been beaten and repudiated, nevertheless returns to Washington for something more than three months," observes the *Detroit Free Press*. The *Pittsburgh Sun*, in fact, points to "the Sixty-seventh Congress—completely repudiated last month—and which now proceeds to consider the ship subsidy bill and other important legislation" as "an outstanding illustration" of results under the present régime. In the opinion of the *New Haven Journal-Courier*, "the success of the subsidy bill so far has been due mainly to members of the Senate and House of Representatives who have been denied reelection." The temptation of the defeated party to "put over" something in the short session is very great, we are reminded by the *Newark News*, which goes on to explain:

"The term of Congress extending from the first Monday in December to March 4 is invariably marked by the presence of 'lame ducks.' Congressmen repudiated by their constituencies continue to take part in new legislation and to participate in the framing and passage of big appropriation bills. Acknowledging little or no responsibility to the constituencies that have cast them off, their hope of continuing in public life reposes in the power of Presidential appointment."

"There is but one way to correct this manifest imperfection in the Constitution," remarks the *Kansas City Times*, "and that is by an amendment to the Constitution." Several editors note that Section IV of Article I of that document provides that "The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day." From this wording it appears to them that the power to appoint by law a different day is thus granted to Congress. The *New York World*, however, reminds us that "Congress has not the power to bring into existence before the following March 4 a Congress elected in November." Only an amendment to the Constitution can do that, adds *The World*.

But the time has come when the present system ought to be changed, declares the *Missouri paper*. "No legislative system is truly representative unless it gives quick expression to the popular will," argues the *Brooklyn Eagle*. The British get quick results, we are told by the *Chicago Tribune*, because "the

Parliament which sits after a general election reflects the voting in that election." In our own case, thinks the *New York Tribune*—

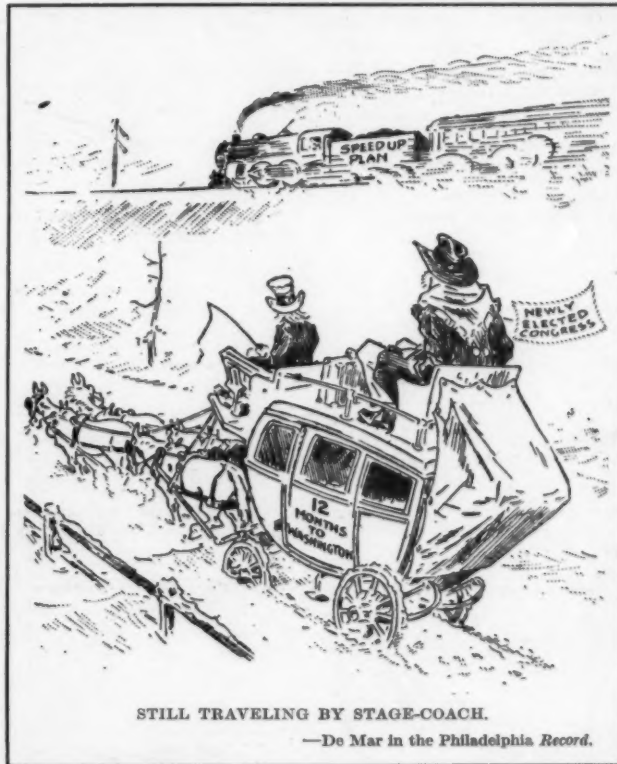
"There should be two sessions of about equal length. This idea found favor long ago with the more progressive leaders in Washington. There have been a thousand and one demonstrations of the fact that the present short session is too short. It is a travesty of a session. Congress needs to do a certain amount of work each year. Under normal conditions it is now idle for nine months after the terms of its members begin. Then it holds a long session of six, seven or eight months. The second regular session, crowded into less than three months (deducting the Christmas holiday recess), scratches only the surface of legislation."

Then, too, the "Progressive bloc" are out with another proposal

—to abolish the Electoral College and provide that each State shall vote directly for President and Vice-President. The Chief Executive is now elected by the States, through the College, and each State has as many votes as it has Senators and Representatives combined. And since the "bloc's" plan does not establish an election by popular vote, but preserves the device which makes it possible for a President to be chosen whose total popular vote is less than that of any other candidate, Mark Sullivan, Washington political correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, thinks the new innovation, if carried out, "would be a perfunctory one."

Senator Norris, Republican, of Nebraska, who sponsors the proposal that an election be held in each State to determine the State's choice for President, believes the Electoral College "has operated to make our Presidential election system

unwieldy and difficult of operation." He would, therefore, abolish it. "The College is merely a rubber stamp which serves no useful purpose," agrees the *Rochester Times-Union*. The *Cleveland Plain Dealer* likewise believes that the College should be ended. "But the elimination of the Electoral College would not change anything in fact," contends the *Philadelphia Record*. "Each State would cast its vote for President and Vice-President, instead of for the electors, but the weight of the respective States would remain precisely as at present," explains the *Philadelphia Bulletin*. This paper sees in the new plan an opportunity for the third party candidate, but believes if a party can not command support it is not worth considering. The *Philadelphia Ledger* looks upon the new plan as "an insidious attack upon the rights of the States," while the *Providence Journal* declares against the plan because it sees in the proposed change an opportunity for the owner of a chain of newspapers to set himself up as a Presidential candidate. "If these Progressives are so thoroughly determined to carry democracy to every individual voter," thinks *The Record*, "then they should wipe out State lines, and give the Presidency to the candidate who gets the highest number of individual, not State, votes."



STILL TRAVELING BY STAGE-COACH.

—De Mar in the *Philadelphia Record*.

## TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

THE flivver is the last refuge of the pedestrian.—*New York Tribune*.

THE Germans seem to think that the French dun 'em wrong.—*Washington Post*.

ALL the world may love a lover, but he's getting to be a poor insurance risk.—*Weston Leader*.

EUROPE wants moral support, of course, but not too darned moral.—*Associated Editors*.

BOLTS can't injure a party; they usually take the nuts along with them.—*Petersboro Examiner*.

A CHILD's character is made in the first four years. Let's hope that isn't true of a peace.—*Toronto Star*.

THE ex-Kaiser's book is selling at seven cents a copy in Berlin—where post-war extravagance seemingly still reigns.—*Weston Leader*.

NEVER before have Democrats rejoiced hilariously over a great Democratic landslide that elected a Republican Congress.—*Capper's Weekly*.

GENERAL WOOD wants Filipinos taught higher respect for the law. After they graduate they might be brought over here as teachers.—*Toledo Blade*.

AN increasing number of brides in search of trousseau bargains seem to be attending the special sales of the Ordnance Department.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

AS we read the Ship Subsidy Bill, Uncle Sam makes a present of his merchant ships to somebody and then pays him to take them away.—*New York Evening World*.

WHOLESALE executions at Athens suggest that the revolutionary government has taken "the glory that was Greece" and knocked the "I" out of it.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

THE lame-duck situation presents a pretty serious problem to the best thought of our common country and, if we don't give 'em jobs, they'll retaliate by resuming the practise of law.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal*.

IT takes England three days to hold an election, but it takes the United States three months to get over one.—*New York Tribune*.

THESE days the life of an ex-member of the Greek Cabinet seems to be no more safe than a pedestrian's.—*Norfolk Virginia-Pilot*.

A MAN in New Orleans was injured by a barrel of wine falling from a truck, which emphasizes the arguments of the advocates of light wines.—*New York Tribune*.

BUSINESS man says that all girls' colleges should be burned down. If the girls aren't more careful about throwing away lighted cigars, his wish may be fulfilled.—*New York American*.

GOOD old Georges Clemenceau is especially anxious while on our hospitable shores to ascertain the sentiment of our plain, common people and we see that he has already chatted at some little length with Elbert H. Gary, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Elihu Root and Chauncey M. Depew.—*Ohio State Journal*.

THE lost chord of the concert of nations appears to be accord.—*Vancouver Sun*.

MANY men who ran for office are still limping.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter*.

IN their dealings with Turkey the Allies appear to be stooping to concur.—*Washington Post*.

ACCORDING to our notion, the Near East is just as near as we care to have it.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

EVERY so often the German mark takes a drop, but it never seems to act as a brace.—*Manila Bulletin*.

SUPPOSED victim of amnesia in Detroit has forgotten all his friends. How lucky, with Christmas coming.—*Oklahoma News*.

BORAH says Clemenceau is responsible for conditions in Europe. Mr. Borah, meet Mr. Hohenzollern.—*Winnipeg Free Press*.

AN economist is a man who tells you what to do with your money after you have done something else with it.—*New York American*.

THE Lausanne Conference creaked from faulty distribution of oil, but there was an uninterrupted supply of gas.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

THE elephant billed to do a tight-rope performance at the present extra session appears to be on the verge of substituting a split.—*Detroit News*.

THESE attacks upon women's colleges must stop. There must be some places where the girls can learn to play the ukulele.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter*.

"WHAT is the present condition of the ultimate consumer?" asks a great economist. That's easy. He is just about two jumps ahead of the sheriff.—*New York American*.

HENRI BERGSON says brain-workers ought to be paid better and, while this is the first thing Henri ever said that we understood, we are for him to the last drop of our blood.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal*.

A THIRD party seems to be about as unpopular in politics as in love.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter*.

OLD Dobbin had his faults, but you didn't have to pour hot water on him to get him started on a cold morning.—*Wall Street Journal*.

A THIRD party, as we understand it, is any group of two or more individuals who are indignant about something.—*New York Evening Post*.

SENATOR NORRIS wants to eliminate the Electoral College. Why not? It has never produced a champion football team.—*Providence Journal*.

OUR Government was founded on a system of "checks and balances," but it seems to have evolved into a system of checks and deficits.—*Columbia Record*.

"WE are just now beginning to look a dollar in the face," says Lloyd George. We have been on more familiar terms for a long time. We have been kissing them good-by for years.—*Syracuse Post-Standard*.



G. O. P.: "Something tells me my hat is in danger."

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.



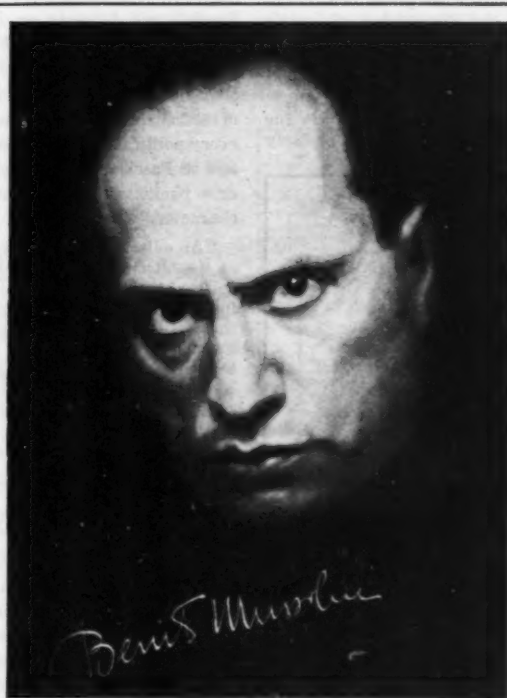
# FOREIGN - COMMENT

## FASCISM'S TRIUMPH EXPLAINED BY ITALIAN WRITERS

SO MUCH MYSTERY enshrouds the rise of the Mussolini Government in Italy and the triumph of Fascism over all parties through bloodless revolution, that various kinds of queer misconceptions have got abroad about the meaning and aims of the organization of strong-arm reformers, all ex-service men, who have "put an end to the long, hopeless months Italy has suffered since the days of the Armistice." To shed light where there is darkness, from the very obvious mistake of considering Fascism synonymous with Ku Kluxism, or the more serious error of thinking that Mussolini outranks the King in the new order in Italy, THE LITERARY DIGEST has asked the Italian language press of the United States and Canada to present their interpretation of the Fascisti triumph and the prospects of Italy under Fascisti methods. The home papers in Italy are said to be controlled by a censorship. We regret that not all the replies received can be reproduced, merely for lack of space and because many of them are so uniform with others; but they are all significant as showing that the Italian language press, while looking at the problems of Italy with affectionate regard, look at them from a strictly New World standpoint. In the main the argument is that the Fascisti, as opponents of Bolshevism and ultra-red socialism have finally put all parties into the discard and have started a new movement of United Italy whose main objective is "peace and work at home, prosperity and dignity abroad, in accordance with the high traditions of the Italian nation."

It is the belief of the Reading (Pa.) *Popolo* that the fortunes of the political power of the Fascisti are assured "independently of the luck that Mussolini's present cabinet may have," for the movement of Fascism is "deeply rooted in the national and international conscience of the Italian people." To look for the theory of Fascism, this newspaper tells us—

"We must go back to Mazzini, the spiritual father of modern Italy, to Garibaldi, the Chevalier of Humanity, to Alfredo Oriani, the latest and the most powerful advocate of the same program as the Fascisti. In Fascism is the resurrection of the best there was in Mazzini and Garibaldi and could not before now express itself in terms of national history. Given such fathers, the offspring was bound to win the flowery revolution of the past week and is bound to win all along the line. Not a spice of 'Chauvinism' is in the Italian Nationalists, and none is in their brother extremists the Fascisti, for the reason that they are the spiritual children of such men as Garibaldi and Mazzini. Besides, Italy



Cassirer Photo.

MUSSOLINI'S "FIGHTING FACE."

Italy's Fascist Premier, who is described as "neither a philosopher nor a theorist, but simply an organizer of great ability."

has never been imperialistic and never will be. Mussolini's motto, 'Grander and Greater Italy' is harmless and means only that Italy must win the World War, since the Peace Conference was held with Italy practically excluded and compelled to treat with the conquered enemy on terms of equality and to accept the enemy's terms through the dictation of the Big Three. The greatness of Italy Mussolini has in mind is more spiritual, moral, artistic than made of material interest. It matters not what these interests may be. Mussolini's dream is the same with which Mazzini started, that is, to make of Italy the center of activity to bring about a federation of nations insuring peace and happiness to all and representing the greatest economy in the struggle for existence and progress. It is the old Roman idea made up to date: Unity of the nations through freedom and independence of each and every one. . . .

"No reactionary purpose can be served by Fascism and it is worse than useless that in Germany and in Austria they try to imitate what is the most militant organization meant for progress. The would-be imitators of Fascism in other countries lack the essentials to form an imitation of the Italian movement."

But other newspapers think very differently, and the New York *Follia* says that the war produced the Versailles Treaty and it produced Bolshevism, both of which are "anachronisms." Fascism has "risen to destroy these anachronisms," and "when its task is completed it also will die." In the meantime it is "triumphant," and this newspaper adds:

"The Fascisti revolution in Italy—have no doubt that it is a revolution—is more than a mere political upheaval. It is more than a mere Latin-American adventure. Those who see it only in that light fail to understand the deep underlying currents and heated passions that are causing the European eruption. The Fascisti reaction is the protest of innocent generations who were made to pay the price, in the trenches and in the home, of the ambitions, the mistaken and unjustified ambitions, of the order that is dying. It is more than an Italian phenomenon. It is a world phenomenon. The Fascisti Frankenstein threatens every nation in Europe. It threatens every continent of the globe."

The Pueblo *Unione* declares: "We strongly oppose the Fascisti movement in Italy, and for this reason we also oppose the new Italian Premier. We consider him a renegade and an opportunist." 'On the other hand the Kansas City *Stampa* calls attention to the fact that the Fascisti are all former service men who are opposed to reactionary forms of government, and it adds that their leader Mussolini deserves the study of the American people who also "fight consistently for the right and for high ideals." According to this journal the accession of the

Mussolini Government is an "epoch-making episode, second only in its world-wide effect to the French Revolution of 1789," and it adds:

"The advent of Benito Mussolini, the Fascisti leader, to the Premiership of Italy, marks the passing of a generation of statesmen, whose exact cognition of other people and general world's affairs was woefully lacking. Many and serious were the mistakes made by those statesmen, which eventually hurt the best interests of their country. Their failure to place before the world the true facts made possible the discounting of Italy's immense contribution to the final victory in the late World War. They were men whose wisdom and statesmanship belonged to a glorious past, but which could not and can not meet the requirements of a twentieth century statesmanship.

"The world now knows that there is no room in Italy for radicalism and Bolshevism, and we may expect to see at an early

The New York *Popolo* hails the advent of Mussolini as blazing a new trail for the future destinies of Italy, and it adds:

"We gladly salute this great event. Free from any ties that bind us with the Fascisti party, but ever desirous to see Italy disentangle itself from uncertainty and weakness, our immense pleasure is merely the logical consequence of a wish to see Italy enter this new phase of political activity. Such has been our desire during all the period from the neutrality of Giolitti to the uncertainty of Faeta. We believe that the coming to power of the Fascisti will have as an immediate consequence the internal pacification and tranquilization of Italy."

In a country like the United States where the conservative element maintains with all its means the historical predominance of its doctrines, remarks the New York *Progresso Italo-Americano*, every political innovation is "looked upon with a suspicious eye," and so Fascism appears "either as a revolutionary phenomenon or a phenomenon of dictatorship, and so purely subversive in character." For instance, this daily points out that—

"An editorial in the New York *Tribune* referred to the Fascisti as the 'Ku Klux Klan of Italy.' Whoever is familiar with the spirit of this American institution and above all with the external forms in which it is manifested, will not find it difficult to note the falsity of such a comparison when the actual character of Fascism is exhibited. In the first place there is no sectarian tendency in Fascism. The narrow-mindedness of American Klanism prevents it from being identified in any way with such a noble institution as, for instance, the American Legion. This institution advocates and teaches 100 per cent. Americanism

(Continued on page 38)



THE FEAST OF VICTORY.

FASCIST: "Now, Mother Italy, you can take the peace statue out of the chest where it has lain so long, and set it up in confidence."

—Il Travaso (Rome).

date the Italians engaged in the pursuits of the arts of peace; under the best and most enlightened government that ever existed. Let us focus our attention on the happenings at Rome, for much, very much, will happen there, which will be of material interest to humanity."

*Il Carroccio* (New York), known as an American organ of the Fascisti, points out that Mussolini "governs with the will of the King and people associated together—and that means, Italy governs." The Mussolini Government "takes a more firm control of things, more constitutional, more energetic in the orbit of laws and in the true functions of the State," according to this monthly, which stresses the point that "no laws have been violated by the change, and it has not been necessary to change any laws in order to assure a pacific, normal condition." We read then:

"Every one sees that the nation has emerged victoriously from the trials of these last few years, as in 1918 on the Piave, after a year of misfortunes, formidable against the enemy and a decisive factor of the victory in war and in peace. Behind Mussolini, who governs, is the whole nation purged of its unfortunate errors, proof from all treasons and delusions, and to-day entirely devoted to order and peace. There is no nation in the whole world which can compare with Italy to-day as a unit of compact force, of determination and of leadership.

"The United States can count on Fascisti Italy as upon a sister nation which wishes to preserve the best relations between Washington and Rome, so that there may be born out of the war those fruits (friendship and business relations) which did not mature through the fault of international intrigue, so that humanity may return to productive works of peace and progress."

## WHY BRITAIN WANTS THE CAPITULATIONS

VARIOUS DEFINITIONS of the Capitulations, about which there is much dispute at the Lausanne Conference, do not help us to understand just what the working of these historical arrangements between Turkey and foreigners are, but the *London Statist* defines them and at the same time shows why they are necessary to protect certain British business interests as well as personal. First of all it reminds us that the word "capitulations" in the present context means the body of Treaties concluded between Turkey and various Western States, fixing the conditions governing the treatment of nationals of these Western States who are living in the Ottoman dominions. Among the rights secured to a foreigner by the Capitulations, this financial weekly tells us, are "inviolability of person and domicile, freedom to trade, exemption from some taxes, and the jurisdiction of his own consular court." It is pointed out further that—

"Without the consent of his own authorities he can not be taxed, neither can any alteration be made in the position of the foreign post-offices nor the customs tariff. With regard to fiscal matters, foreigners in Constantinople may agree to some rearrangement, but on the maintenance of the right of inviolability of person or domicile they will be adamant, for surrender on this point might involve the registration of their children as Turkish subjects and the closing down of foreign schools. Furthermore, no foreigner would care to be left to the jurisdiction of the Turkish courts. On these matters there is absolute accord among all foreign nationals in Turkey. Turkey proposes to pass on to Greece the indemnification of the losses suffered by British subjects during the war. A settlement of these claims may never be effected if foreigners' rights are abolished, and a similar observation applies to any claims advanced by foreigners in respect of the Smyrna fire. The Lausanne Conference should not lose sight of the long delay experienced in the settlement of the former, which are calculated to total £15 millions. The treatment of the Ottoman Public Debt, the direction that accounts and books are to be kept in Turkish, and the raising of the customs tariff—some of the features of recent Kemalist policy—are certain to awake apprehension amongst British trading, banking, shipping and investing interests. The maintenance of the Capitulations would secure for them, as for mining and insurance interests, some degree of security."

## A FINANCIAL VIEW OF IRELAND

IT MAY SEEM STRANGE to be thinking of financial matters in Ireland at the moment when she is "passing through the most crucial testing time of her national existence," but we are reminded that the financial solvency of any government is the most important fact of all about it, altho politics and the human element are much more obvious to the public eye. But even financial authorities are not callous to Ireland's present anguish, and the London *Economist* tells us that "her agony began when the definite cleavage took place in the ranks of successful Sinn Fein with honored and trusted leaders on either side." It waxed more poignant as divided councils and the disputed application of agreed principles gave place to disension, recrimination, and hostility, which developed finally into "an activist minority in armed revolt against the majority and against the Motherland whose welfare was voluntarily entrusted to the guidance of that majority." We read then:

"Englishmen will find it well-nigh impossible without the exercise of an imaginative sympathy to understand how hard it was for Irish Nationalists to apply legal pains and penalties to other Irish Nationalists who masked a parrieidal and anti-national violence by frantic appeals to the ideals, the shibboleths and the precedents of Irish Nationalism in its long contest against British control. All the traditional sympathy of the populace was for the outlaw on the 'hillsides,' for the accused with his patriotic 'speech from the dock,' for the convict whose disinterested pursuit of an inherited idealism had led to his lonely occupation of the 'felon's cell.' Hence came the long-drawn-out negotiations, the Collins-de Valera pact, the forbearance and further negotiations after the election, the slow, reluctant drawing of the executive sword. And all the time the rebel irregulars and the De Valera and Childers faction put themselves further and further in the wrong with public opinion. . . . Slowly, but with decision, the Provisional Government decided that the time had come to grasp the nettle firmly—that De Valera and his friends had finally goaded and driven the public into a stern resentment beyond all possibility of a sentimental reaction against severity. With equal deliberation and an identical recognition of the appropriate moment, the Catholic hierarchy threw the whole weight of its spiritual authority and powerful organization into the scale."

Yet altho the agony of Ireland has reached the climax where "the blood of the bearers of honored names is like to flow—not in the heat of armed conflict, but by the deliberate act of executive severity," this weekly believes that the crisis will be safely passed and Ireland will win through to the paths of ordered progress which lead toward "full national well-being and the possible realization of all her hopes." Meanwhile we are advised that Ireland must now enter the money market "as a borrower on her own credit," and it is pointed out that—

"Altho in a period of transition and emergency estimates both of revenue and expenditure are inevitably provisional, yet it is clear that the expenditure of the Irish Free State for the year 1922-23 can not fall far short of £40,000,000, and the revenue can not much exceed £27,000,000. In so far as the ultimate amounts differ from these figures, it will probably be because the gap between them is greater rather than smaller. The estimated revenue is apparently based upon the British Treasury figures furnished for the purposes of the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, and it will be by similar estimates that the revenue ultimately available for the year will be finally determined, because, until the new fiscal and financial systems are in actual operation, estimated and conjecturally apportioned figures for Great Britain, Ireland, and Northeast Ulster respectively form the only possible method of transacting the financial business of all three. If the taxes be fully paid, and business and the consumption of dutiable articles maintain their normal level, the Irish Free State should, on the present basis of high taxation, have an abundant revenue. The expenditure figures are swollen by such items as £7,000,000 for the Army and £10,000,000 for compensation for destruction of property and £1,800,000 for superannuations. The figure for compensation is merely a provision for what will probably be payable before March 31, 1923, and is known to represent only about a fourth of the ultimate amount. In

addition the completion of Irish Land Purchase has to be financed, and financial provision made for a further scheme of land settlement, an extension of peasant proprietorship, to which the new régime is pledged. However these matters may be handled as between revenue and capital accounts, it is quite clear that the Finance Minister will need some £13,000,000 in the near future and a much larger sum at a not far distant date."

The position of Ireland as a borrower, according to this financial authority, suffers from political considerations "arising out of the recent Anglo-Irish conflict, and even more from the still unsubdued tumult of her native insurrectionaries. But—

"It is additionally handicapped by the large and indefinite claims of Great Britain under Article 5 of the Treaty of Decem-



ber, 1921, whereby Ireland assumed 'liability for the service of the public debt of the United Kingdom . . . and toward the payment of war pensions . . . in such proportions as may be fair and equitable, having regard to any just claims on the part of Ireland by way of set-off or counterclaim, the amount of such sums being determined, in default of agreement, by the arbitration of one or more independent persons being citizens of the British Empire.' Until the determination of the quantum of this liability, the position of Ireland as a borrower must necessarily be a somewhat ambiguous and unhappy one. It is to be hoped on all grounds that the matter may be disposed of promptly and on broad lines, since a contentious segregation of the accounts of the United Kingdom from the year 1800 up to December, 1921, as between Great Britain, Ireland, and Northeast Ulster would land the disputants in a morass of indefinable controversies. . . .

"Once order is restored capital will probably be ready to flow into Ireland, both from America and from Great Britain. A prudent Government will desire that that capital shall be cheaply lent on good security, and shall not be dissipated in speculative efforts to skim the cream of newly developed Irish resources. It will need advice and expert cooperation for both purposes, just as it may need them now to frame a policy for satisfying its capital requirements for the purposes of the new Irish Exchequer. While it incubates its policy the Irish banks might well be stimulated to think out a collective policy of joint action in these matters. The Irish banks and the Irish community stand or fall together, and for the former, if their fortunes be in issue, there is certainly a great opening for enterprise and for exercising a beneficial and stabilizing influence on the latter."



## GUESSES AT EUROPE'S FUTURE

EUROPE'S NEW YEAR does not promise much cheer or prosperity as contemplated with prophetic eye by some European observers. The war has disorganized the European soul so that it looks upon war as the natural state of man, and not peace, according to an English contributor to the *Revue de Genève*, which has invited opinion from various countries on the subject of Europe's future. A German seer laments that



LISTENING IN FOR WORDS AS YET UNSPOKEN.

—Sunday News and Mercury (Birmingham).

none of the nations of the Continent seems aware that an entirely new order of things is in process, and that its keystone is internationalism. But he does not mean internationalism of the Bolshevik brand. An Italian onlooker recalls that Herbert Spencer spoke of the recrudescence of the "protective spirit" which followed the Franco-Prussian War, and reminds us that the great English philosopher had declared that this symptom of war fever is to be found in the body politic after all wars. We turn first to the German contributor to the *Revue de Genève*, who says:

"It is not difficult to discern even now the broad lines on which the new era in Europe is in process of formation. The unity of the civilized human peoples, which was formerly known as the unity of Christianity, is now replaced by internationalism in science, in political economy, and in law. This is to be the basis of the future edifice put together by those who cooperate in peace rather than kill in war. There is no longer any possibility on the European Continent of the conquest or assimilation of one people by another. The interdependence of European countries is so complete that any break in it would bring on general disaster. So the question of 'victors' and of 'vanquished' is secondary and really has nothing to do with the new situation. It is All Europe which is ruined, and it is All Europe which, if to be restored, must be restored all of a piece. The chief element of the day after to-morrow in the political calendar will be All Europe as One. There can be no doubt on this point. Unhappily, however, no European nation seems yet to have realized the fact. Imperialism and nationalism seem stronger than ever. There is no use in expecting any decisive remedy from the League of Nations and other similar trusteeships. As long as the minds of men refuse to be adapted to the new order of things, no reform from without can make any changes in the essential conditions of European affairs."

The British contributor to the *Revue de Genève* tells us that it is impossible to give a satisfactory definition of "the European soul." Yet he assures us that we know two of its principal attributes, which are, first, the idea of individual liberty in the social organism, and, secondly, the sense of the international character of civilization. He goes on to say:

"These two ideals of practical order have lost much of their clearness of outline because of the mental corruption, even among

the cultivated classes, that has existed since 1914. When the life of a country was at stake, it was beyond question that individual liberty should be for the time suppressed. But it has happened in only too many cases that the predominance of military over civil power was hailed as a great advantage, and so little by little the idea became current that the natural state of man is not peace but war.

"The harm done the European soul by such error is incalculable. Fanatical and intolerant nationalists everywhere have not only hurt their own souls but they have destroyed the faith in the souls of others. It seems almost impossible to believe that there is such a thing as the European soul when we remember how this hideous distortion of idea about peace and war has transformed itself into a chronic mania. An observer of this development must count it among the most pathetic of human illusions, for it leaves him without faith and replete with disgust for Europe, so that he is as willing as not that she should keep on her way to the abyss of destruction.

"Nevertheless we must not think that civilization is in extremis, because in truth European civilization has not known how strong it really is. It has been said that the war was an instinctive and blind effort to deliver Europe from the binding chains of autocracy. The effort was terrible, it was almost fatal. For all that and in spite of all appearances, Europe has come out of the crisis of the World War virtually stronger and more unified."

In an Italian statement of the situation we read that:

"After great wars there has always been observed a recrudescence of what is known as the 'protective spirit.' The remark was made by Herbert Spencer on the subject of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71, and we are seeing an evidence of its truth at present on the largest possible scale. Each nation tends to isolate itself, not only economically, but also intellectually. . . . The mirage of an era of universal concord becomes fainter and fainter. The horizon of the Near East is somber. The idea that Germany may repent and beat her breast saying, 'It was my fault,' has



BROKERS AHEAD!

—The Passing Show (London).

been abandoned, and it is realized that no human force can make her give up the hope of revenge. The attempts to attract Russia into the orbit of the bourgeois States of western Europe has not had much success so far. The community of their political interests will sooner or later bind Germany and Russia together in an alliance. An invasion by these countries is not to be feared at present, but one may not say the same thing about the future."

## TWO FORCES DIVIDING THE JUGO-SLAVS

ONE THING NOT TOLD in the cable dispatches, but revealed in the columns of the European press, is the effect of the Greco-Turkish upheaval upon the small States of the Balkan region with their mixed-up populations. Take Jugo-Slavia, for instance, or the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, as it is officially termed. This new State of Europe, which suffered frightfully in the war out of which it was born, had been urged last September, it appears, to lend military cooperation against the Turks in the Greco-Turkish war. So we are told by the Belgrade correspondent of the *Paris Journal des Débats*, who points out the various conflicting reasons that incline the Jugo-Slavs on the one hand to side with Britain, and on the other to side with France. Chief among the reasons that would impel the Jugo-Slavs to stand with the British is the fact that they don't want to see a Turko-Bulgarian boundary at their door, which would enable the Bulgars and the Turks, aided by the Bolsheviks, to start an offensive of revenge for their defeat in the World War.

The Russian Bolsheviks, it appears, have several grievances against Jugo-Slavia, one of the chief of which is that the Jugo-Slavs have given asylum to General Wrangel and the Russian intellectuals. Incidentally this informant tells us that at the coming Russian Pan-Monarchist Congress, nineteen of the delegates are Russians who have emigrated to Jugo-Slavia, fourteen are Russians who emigrated to Turkey, and nine, Russians who emigrated to Germany. The Russian Bolsheviks also, it appears, charge the Jugo-Slav Government with having used the strong arm on the Jugo-Slav Communists, who are in close touch with their Moscow colleagues. Moreover, this Belgrade correspondent goes on to say, the Russian Bolsheviks are on very good terms with the Bulgarian Government because they like "its anti-bourgeois policies, its complaisance toward Communism, and its severe dealing with Russian refugees who are suspected of Monarchistic leanings." We read then:

"Certain circles in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, feel that their interest inclines them toward Great Britain, whose support, however, they have often lacked since the Armistice. . . . With the political help of Great Britain, not to speak of financial assistance, which is still problematical, Serbia could strengthen her position toward Italy. Now Italy, altho it tended to side with France in the Greco-Turkish conflict, in most questions is found on the side of England. It might even be that the Belgrade Government would obtain from the British Government tacit acquiescence to the acquisition of an outlet on the Aegean Sea. This in broad strokes is the Jugo-Slav argument for siding with the British."

The Jugo-Slav argument in favor of standing with the French, which was done when Jugo-Slavia refused military aid asked by the British, says this informant, was based first on the wish to see a peaceful way out of the Greco-Turkish mix-up. By avoiding war, they saved the country loss of men and possessions at a time when it was in no condition to spare either. Moreover, it is questionable whether the masses of the people could have been persuaded to take up arms, as they would say, "merely for the purpose of making England certain of the Straits." Another point the writer stresses is that:

"If the English were to be definitively established in the Straits, the independence of the Balkans would be considered as greatly menaced as if the Turks had come back to Europe. Such an eventuality would be much more irritating to all the States of Eastern Europe than the station of the English at



IT RESTORED HIS HEALTH.

THE SICK MAN OF EUROPE; "Allied diplomacy is so bracing."

—Sunday Chronicle (Manchester).

Gibraltar is to-day to the Spaniards. As to the idea that Serbia might descend upon Saloniki for the purpose of having a port, it must be remembered that such a move would have brought the following immediate consequences: First, the Greeks would rise in hate against the Serbs. Altho the Greeks and the Serbs are intermittent allies, they are usually neighbors who prefer to get along as peacefully as they can as long as peace lasts. Secondly, such a move would turn the attention of the Serbs from their natural port on the Adriatic. Thus, Serbian military and economic activity would be split between two ports, to the satisfaction of Italy, which would find occasion in the fact to exploit against Belgrade the legitimate discontent of the Dalmatian peoples. Thirdly, such a move would increase the already large mixed population of Jugo-Slavia by the addition of elements difficult to assimilate, such as Greeks, Turks, and Salonikan Jews, all of whom would prove of no value in a political, social, or military sense."

If the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes were an exclusively Christian State, we are told, Christianity might be held up as a great bulwark of political defense, but it appears that—

"Jugo-Slavia contains a Mussulman population of 1,300,000, including Mussulmans of various races in southern Serbia, Albanian Mussulmans, and Mussulmans of Arab or Serb descent of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Altho these Mussulmans take active part in the workings of the Jugo-Slav State, and in the literary, political, and economic life of the country, yet they maintain a solid foundation of religious solidarity with the Islamic world, which might prove troublesome in any attempt to campaign against Angora."

If England were to be a little more active in its friendship for Jugo-Slavia, certainly this would be a good thing for the Jugo-Slavs, says this French writer, who believes, however, that it would not assure Serbia the same degree of safety and constancy as France can assure her. What is more, he points out that between the Serbs and the Turks, who were the first among the Balkan nations to set their house in order, there is no race hatred such as exists between the Turks and the Greeks or the Bulgars and the Bulgars, and he adds: "The Turks are not what the Turks were from the Middle Ages to the beginning of the nineteenth century, and their presence in Europe to-day can only be a slight peril, especially if international stipulations kill in advance any attempts at forming a Turco-Bulgarian military coalition."

# SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

## THE CHILEAN EARTHQUAKE

**C**HILE'S DEATH-DEALING EARTHQUAKE, which shattered cities and engulfed their helpless inhabitants with tremendous tidal waves, originated at sea off the coast of that country. Dr. W. J. Humphreys, meteorological physicist of the U. S. Weather Bureau, draws this conclusion from the seismographic records made by the earth's tremors at Washington. For four hours the pen of the highly sensitive instrument drew the picture of the movements in the earth, which wrought such havoc among the Chilean towns in a few

the present time in the newly formed geological regions such as are found along the western coast of South America, our own western coast, up to Alaska and down the other side of the Pacific by way of Japan, the Philippines, Java, and other islands in the South Pacific.

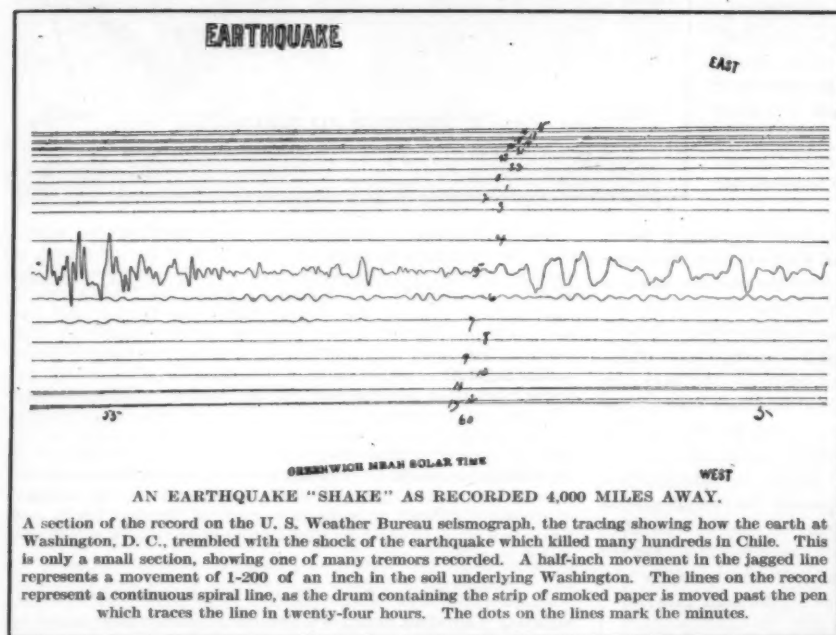
"Because an earthquake occurs in one place is no indication that it will be followed by another in some other quakey regions. They do not run in series, unless the changes made in the load at one point may be so great as to cause additional strain at another place sufficient to cause a break. There are sometimes more shivers in the vicinity of an original break caused by further settling of the tremendous masses of rocks."

The fact that a spot appeared on the sun at the time of the earthquake had little to do with it, in the opinion of scientists, we are told. The fact that the earth shock coincided with the passage of the spot over the central meridian of the sun was merely a chance occurrence, according to leading seismologists and astronomers. To quote further:

"Experts at the U. S. Naval Observatory verified the fact that a sun spot became visible at the time of the quake, but they also point out that now is a time of relatively few sun spots. Disturbances on the sun's surface which can be seen as dark patches through the telescope seem to rise from a minimum through a maximum back to another minimum in a period of about eleven and a half years, which is almost identical with that of the orbital revolution of the planet Jupiter.

"The relation that sun spots bear to movements of the earth's crust has been seriously investigated by scientists using the data of past earthquakes that have been recorded. Dr. Ellsworth Huntington, of Yale University, recently published compilations showing a comparison of destructive earthquakes with sun spots during the past century. He concludes: 'There is high probability that directly or indirectly sun spots and earthquakes are somehow connected.' The same data led him to say that 'a world-shaking earthquake in one region during a given month probably creates conditions that favor similar earthquakes elsewhere during the next month.'"

With the seismograph and with the aid of information about the different speeds of different kinds of earthquake waves, it is comparatively easy, we are told by Science Service, to calculate the distance that the waves have traveled. Then, knowing the distance of the point of disturbance from Washington and comparing notes with other machines in Chicago and San Francisco, the earthquake experts can find out just where the earthquake happened. The earthquake waves which started at Chile and passed through the the earth for some 4,000 miles are magnified a hundred times on the sensitive recording machine at Washington. The quake in South America, we are told, "produced tremors in the earth at Washington for about four hours, altho the more violent shakes lasted only two or three minutes."



minutes. Dr. Humphreys is quoted as follows by Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"Earthquakes are produced by a slipping or breaking of the crust of the earth as a result of strains. These strains may be caused by the shrinking of the interior of the earth through temperature changes, changes in loads due to rapid erosion taking material from one place to another in the course of a few hundred years, or from the tendency of higher land to flow out to sea.

"From what is known of the present quake, it seems to have been caused by higher land moving out to sea. The actual break in the crust occurred at some distance from shore and this sudden change in the ocean floor at that point produced a tidal wave. As there were several such waves, there must have been several slips, probably along the same break in the crust at the sea-bottom which created the different huge billows in the incompressible water. It is probable that this crack extended for a hundred miles or more and that the wave created was detected in the Philippines or other distant Pacific points.

"Breaks, such as caused the shocks and waves in Chile, have left their mark on the physical geography of our own country. For instance there is a break in the earth's crust which can be seen at Great Falls, Va., near Washington. It has been traced from near Boston, Mass., through Pennsylvania and New York to the James River in southern Virginia. The Hudson River valley was created in the distant past by a similar slipping in the earth's crust.

"An earthquake may occur anywhere on the earth's surface and, no place is immune, yet they are most likely to happen at



## PERILS OF THE GAS-HEATER

ATTENTION IS CALLED by the *New York Times* to the case of a young husband and wife who were asphyxiated recently in Yonkers, N. Y. Their deaths at first looked like a mysterious murder, for they showed no signs of violence and their apartment had not been robbed. Investigation disclosed that they were victims of the products of combustion, a gas-range and a gas-heater having been found still burning when the neighbors broke into the flat. Says the paper just named:

"Both of these popular conveniences were in good order, and there had been no escape of gas in the ordinary and familiar sense of that phrase. In reality, of course, there had been an escape in great volume of a gas quite as dangerous as is illuminating gas in its unconsumed state, and this peril is not understood, or at any rate is ignored, by many people, including no small fraction of the multitudes who have now resorted to gas-heaters in their several forms.

"Important improvements have been made in recent years on the old-fashioned 'gas-log'—improvements in efficiency and in appearance—and as coal-savers they are to be commended warmly. It should not be forgotten, however, as the unfortunate Cohens did—if they ever knew—that in all these devices there is a potential danger, and that they are not safe, as too many people think, simply because they are well connected with the source of gas supply, and no gas comes out of them except when it is burning.

"The burning itself produces other gases that are fatal to life if breathed in quantities at all large, and the quantities soon become large in any room not well ventilated. Bathrooms, in cold weather, are apt to be tightly closed, and therefore none of the gas-burning devices should be used in them without intelligent precautions frequently to renew the air and to permit the escape of the carbon oxides.

"Gas-heaters should be connected with a chimney, if possible, and the best and safest of all positions for them is well within a real fireplace.

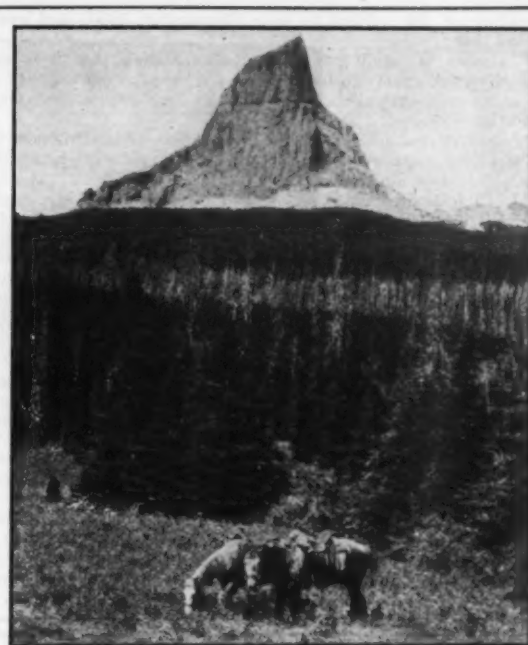
"The smaller ones, if in a big room, with windows and doors not too well sealed, are not likely to do immediately serious harm in any case, but even then there is some risk to health."



Photographs obtained by Science Service from U. S. Geological Survey.

## WHAT AN EARTHQUAKE DID IN THE ROCKIES.

Here is a mountain-side with what geologists call a "fault," produced by an earthquake. The wall-like effect beginning in the lower foreground of the picture shows the point of break.



HOW NATURE CLOTHES THE EARTHQUAKE'S WORK.

The peak is Chief Mountain in Glacier National Park. The wooded line at its base indicates the location of an extensive slip in the earth which was caused by an earthquake long ago.

## DOES ALCOHOL STIMULATE?

THE POPULAR IDEA that alcohol stimulates is combated in *The Journal of Scientific Temperance* (Boston), by quotations from a battery of medical authorities, all of whom accept the idea that what appear to be stimulating effects in wine, beer and spirits are merely due to the narcotizing of control-centers, leaving centers normally under their restraint to act excitedly. Naturally this journal quotes only favorable sources; but the array of talent is formidable:

"It is reported that an effort is to be made to legalize traffic in beer and wine by securing laws that will permit the sale of 'stimulating' liquors as distinguished from intoxicating ones.

"This distinction appears to be a recrudescence of the claims the brewers used to make when one read in their literature that beer contained only alcohol enough to make it 'stimulating.'

"The experiments of the Carnegie Nutrition Laboratory (1915) took away the last prop from under the theory that the effects of small quantities of alcohol are stimulating and large ones narcotizing, or depressant.

"Our data seem to show rather conclusively," says their report, "that in the several neuro-muscular processes which we have investigated, depression overbalances all other effects of alcohol."

"The result of this most elaborate series of investigations, coming after many others all pointing in the same direction, was a verification of the opinion, which had been gathering force in the medical profession since it began to be promulgated by Schmiedeberg, Bunge, Richardson, Harley and others, that even the seemingly stimulating effect of alcohol was due to its depressant effect reaching first the more susceptible centers of control. By weakening the inhibitory nerves, they believed, it allowed centers normally under restraint to act excitedly until they too were reached by the depressant effects.

"The change which medical opinion has undergone in recent years on this subject is thus tersely stated in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (September 22, 1917):

"Alcohol, long vaunted in its various guises as a prince among stimulants, has been forced to accept the demonstrated rôle of a depressant."

"The action of alcohol as a stimulant was given a thorough investigation by the Committee of Fifty about 25 years ago. Professor Abel, of Johns Hopkins University, reviewed the entire

literature of the subject to date (November, 1900) and concluded that:

"Alcohol in small and moderate quantities, that is, such amounts as are likely to be found in the blood in any condition far short of intoxication, does not have a direct stimulating action on the heart."

"Since the publication of Professor Abel's report, numerous writers have contributed to the subject the results of their own experimentation and research."

"In 1911 Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Professor of Clinical Medicine, Harvard Medical School, stated in a popular magazine article (*Good Housekeeping*):

"Alcohol is not a stimulant altho it will be a long time before people get over thinking it is. It never stimulates anything or anybody. It always puts to sleep one or more of our faculties. It may put to sleep our sense of decency and our power of restraint so that we become abnormally lively and vivacious. It may put to sleep our power of muscular control so that we reel in walking and mumble our words when talking. Finally, it may produce an actual stupor when the individual as we say is 'dead drunk.' All these changes are stages in one and the same process of stupefying ourselves."

"Dr. John Connolly of the Harvard Medical School, Department of Physiological and Pathological Chemistry, said in an address in 1911:

"Experiments establish beyond all question the fact that on the brain and nervous system alcohol is not a stimulant. The increased vivacity is caused not by an augmented vitality of the nerve cells, but by a paralysis of inhibition, by a loss of the

"There is probably a primary stimulation from protoplasmic irritation, but this is momentary and alcohol can not be considered in any sense a cerebral stimulant. It is a true narcotic."

"In 1919 a book entitled 'Alcohol,' by Mr. G. C. Flint, in which alcohol is called a heart stimulant, called out the following apology in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (December 27, 1919) for bringing up the subject:

"The popular idea that alcohol is a true stimulant has so often proved untenable on the basis of scientific evidence that it seems almost superfluous to refute the mistaken notion anew."

"In 'Principles of Therapeutics' (1921) Prof. Oliver T. Osborne, Department of Medicine, Yale University, says:

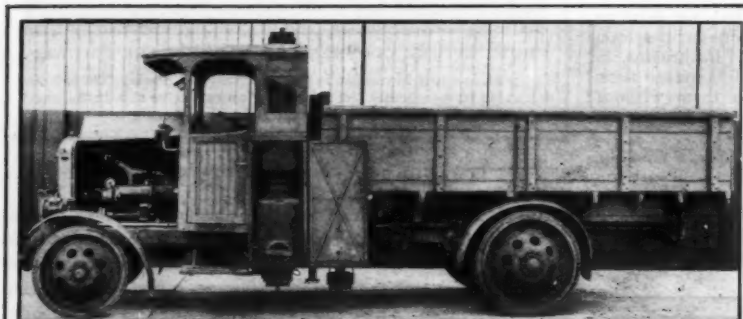
"Alcohol is not a heart stimulant. It has no tonic action, and in large doses causes a patient to feel better by its strong narcotic effect."

"Finally, in the 1921 edition of their 'How to Live,' Prof. Irving Fisher and Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk, referring to the investigation showing that alcohol decreases organic efficiency, say:

"This should shut off such little debate as still persists with respect to alcohol having any value as a heart stimulant."

## RUNNING A TRUCK ON COAL GAS

**H**OW CAN A TRUCK be run on coal gas? Only by carrying the gas on the truck, it would seem; and a gas-tank would be too bulky to be hauled around. The trick is now done in Britain by making the gas from coal on the truck with a "producer" as it is needed for the engine. We are told by the London correspondent of *The Engineering News-Record* (New York) that several types of motor truck using producer gas as fuel are on the English market. The Thornycroft truck, shown in the accompanying illustration, differs from others in several essential features. Steam, according to the description, is passed through an incandescent coal-bed on a grate and forms the producer gas by combining with the carbon freed from the fuel. The steam required is generated separately by the heat of the exhaust gases from the engine itself. Necessarily, the heat of the exhaust gases is in proportion to the power developed by the engine, according to its load; and



Courtesy of "Engineering News-Record" (New York).

A MOTOR TRUCK EQUIPPED WITH PRODUCER GAS PLANT.

The fuel used may be anthracite, coke, wood or charcoal.

associations which ordinarily retard the expression of mental activity. . . . This is why alcohol is, by common consent of pharmacologists, classed not with the stimulants, because it is not a stimulant, but with narcotics, drugs like ether, chloroform, sulfonal, to the action of which it is closely allied."

"In 1917 another review of alcohol literature was made by the Advisory Committee of the British Liquor Traffic Control Board, which reported that:

"No scientific ground has been discovered for any claim made on behalf of alcohol to practical value as a direct stimulant of the heart in cases of threatened failure of the heart. When it appears to promote recovery from fainting, it probably acts simply by virtue of its irritant action on the mucous membrane of the mouth and throat."

"In 1917 the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association passed a resolution in which it was declared that the use of alcohol in therapeutics 'as a tonic or stimulant or for food has no scientific value.'

"The Dodge and Benedict results are accepted and thus restated by Prof. Arthur R. Cushny, now of the University of London, formerly of Michigan University, in the Seventh Edition (1900) of his 'Text-Book of Pharmacology and Therapeutics':

"Dodge and Benedict in their careful studies were unable to find any stage of accelerated nervous activity and conclude that alcohol only depresses the brain. Most other psychological experiments give similar results, and no unequivocal evidence of the initial stimulant action on the brain has yet been adduced, for each new feature may be interpreted as really due to the depression of controlling or inhibitory functions."

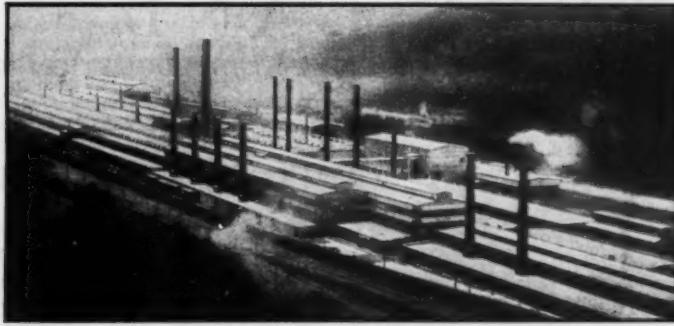
"In the 1918 edition of his 'Materia Medica, Pharmacology, Therapeutics and Prescription Writing,' Prof. Walter Bastedo of Columbia University says:

therefore, the correct amount of steam for the producer is provided under all conditions. The steam generator, we are told, can be taken entirely to pieces for cleaning, by detaching it from the engine. We are told that "the plant works efficiently with good, clean anthracite of the size known as pea, good quality coke, and charcoal; but in the case of light and bulky fuels, such as the latter, special hopper arrangements are necessary to enable relatively larger quantities to be carried."

In road tests over a distance of 28 miles, the correspondent states the consumption of anthracite was 2.51 pounds per mile. In ordinary town-and-country commercial work covering a distance of 1,579 miles, the consumption of anthracite was 2.6 pounds per mile, the average speed over this distance being 14.8 miles per hour. The Thornycroft truck, we are informed, when equipped to use gasoline, averages about 7 miles per gallon of this fuel. Figuring the cost per gallon of gasoline in England at, say, 45 cents a gallon, and 2½ pounds of anthracite at \$14 per ton, the fuel cost per mile is: Gasoline, 7 cents per mile; anthracite, 1¾ cents per mile. The cost of fuel on a gas-producer vehicle, therefore, is about one-fifth that of a gasoline vehicle, on the basis of the foregoing costs. In countries where gasoline is scarcer and alternative fuels cheaper still, the economy of the gas-producer plant is even more pronounced. It is said to be unnecessary to race the engine to provide for continuous gas-making, when the engine is working at less than full power.



Courtesy of "Chase Diamond"  
A. F. GREEN.



THE WORKS.



J. O'BRIEN.

"THE RIVER WAS IN THE WAY! SO THEY MOVED IT AND BUILT A BRASS-MILL WHERE IT USED TO BE."

## MOVING A RIVER TO BUILD A FACTORY

THE NAUGATUCK RIVER, which has dug out the valley where the world's greatest brass-manufacturing region is located, was lifted bodily and made to "move over" into another county so that the new factory buildings of the Chase Metal Works, near Waterbury, Connecticut, could be reared over its former bed. The original buildings on this site, which is near Waterville Station on the Naugatuck division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, were placed on a large level site, containing about 25 acres. This land, being low, was flooded at freshet times, but was convenient for manufacture. A new level of land was established by filling, and the mill was built. Says *The Chase Diamond* (Waterbury):

"The Metal Works at this time lay on a flat strip of land, bordered on one side by the railroad and the state highway and on the other by the Naugatuck River. After the war broke out, more land was needed, and it became a question where new buildings were to be built.

"Mr. John Hard made the suggestion, 'Why not change the course of the river and build a new mill in the old river-bed?' Plans were drawn up, and in the summer of 1914 the following orders were issued to proceed with the work:

"Mr. J. O'Brien:

"Please change the location of the Naugatuck River, as per enclosed blue-prints."

"Mr. Arthur Greene, who had direct charge of the work at this time, gives the following account:

"Work was immediately begun in a ledge near the upper end. The rock was blasted out, placed on rafts and floated to the opposite bank.

"Meanwhile a large traveling derrick with a clam-shell bucket was placed in the new river-bed where there was no stone. As the work progressed, stone ledges were encountered and the boom of this derrick was shortened and converted into a rock derrick. For three winters this derrick survived the waters and ice of the treacherous Naugatuck River. As winter approached,

it was apparent that only a part of the work could be completed, so a temporary channel leading into the old one was made. This took care of the water and ice during the winter.

"During this winter new equipment was purchased and placed so at this time we have five derricks, four 20-ton locomotives, more than 50 flat and dump cars, over three miles of construction railroad track, three revolving steam-shovels, air-compressors, air-drills, and jack-hammers by the score. Also a large rock-crushing plant had been erected to crush the solid rock into broken stone for use in concrete.

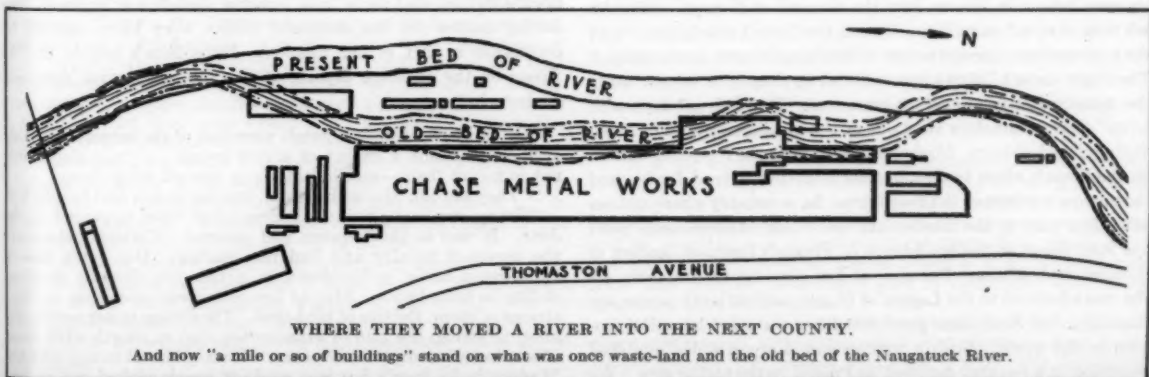
"When spring opened up it was not an uncommon practise to remove five or six hundred yards of rock a day. Blasts were made every noon and night which involved many tons of dynamite. In one instance over 900 pounds was set off at once.

"Meanwhile the need of buildings went on, and before the river could be turned into its new course a building would cover the old river site. Once when men were engaged in placing pier forms in the old channel, a little shower came up, and before the men could get out of the stream the water was waist deep, carrying away staging, forms, and a large amount of lumber. Work was rushed night and day on the new channel so that by Labor Day, 1916, water was turned into its new course for a further distance, making way for another mill building.

"In order to secure more land, agreement was entered into with the American Pin Co., our neighbors on the south, to change the course of the river across their land, which was done during the summers of 1919 and 1920.

"When a survey was made of what had been accomplished, it was found that a channel 100 feet wide at the bottom had been dug for more than 1½ miles, that over 100,000 cubic yards of rock blasted and moved, 400,000 cubic yards of gravel and soil changed to a new location, over 40 acres of land reclaimed, over 26 acres of concrete and steel buildings constructed, ½ mile water-pipe laid, miles of smaller tile-pipe laid, two steel bridges constructed across the river, a small dam placed to divert the water for manufacturing purposes, a flume 6 x 6 feet in area 700 feet long built, a bank wall of solid rock for over 1,000 feet built.

"It is almost impossible, as one looks down a mile or so of buildings, to realize that once this was waste-land and the bed of the river, which is now some hundreds of yards beyond."





# LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

## SOREL OF THE COMÉDIE FRANÇAISE

WHEN THE *PARIS* sailed away on December 13 it carried back to the city whose name it bears two ambassadors whose messages we may well consider. Cécile Sorel and Georges Clemenceau, by the rule of ladies first, are the messengers from our sister Republic; Sorel coming under government appointment "to give Americans a taste of that histrionic art which has made her country famous," and Clemenceau on

are a people who love the theater, but Mademoiselle Sorel and the Comédie Française company were housed in one of the small and obscure playhouses in New York, and her performances were for the most part commented on by the cubs of the critical staff on our daily papers. True, Mr. Woolleott signed a brief notice of "Le Misanthrope" in the New York *Herald*, but he and his confrères in other journals seemed to decide that discretion was the better part of reporting and called in reviewers fresher from the school-rooms. Mr. Woolleott saw the associate of the Comédie Française as one "who cared not who made her country's laws so long as she could wear its gowns," and he comments thus on her art:

"So here was a *Célimène* of prodigious head-dresses, vast pinkish plumes vying stoutly with violent tiaras and ear-rings that were veritable chandeliers. Here was a very window display of gowns smothering a *Célimène* that, except for a moment or two of amorous languor, was content to posture a good deal and let it go at that. Of course, the neat, old minuet pace of the Molière comedies is neither a difficult nor an unbecoming gait for any actress so highly artificialized as this old favorite from the Comédie Française.

"Lambert presented an *Alceste* that was a bit of a shock to those of us who had been brought up in the sedater traditions of the play. Here was no glacial and fastidious *Alceste* such as the elder Guitry embodies, but a rough-hewn, boyish, tempestuous fellow, more bucolic than sardonic and giving much the impression of a he-man, a good hearty man-from-home nature's nobleman, turned loose in the fripperies of *Célimène's* little *salon*. As he glowered at *Oronte* one expected him at any moment to break right through the nice, precise classicism of the verse and cry out in fine provincial French, 'I don't like that city chap (*type de la ville*), mother. He ain't done right by our *Célimène*.'"

To point a contrast we quote from the London *Times* of May 30 registering the impression made upon that critic by Sorel's acting of the same part:

"About the superb, the incomparable *Célimène* of Mademoiselle Sorel, no question can be raised. This is a unique thing. For mere grace and beauty of posture and movement, as merely a delight for the eye, it would be memorable. But the ear is delighted, too, with the rippling notes of her voice, rising now and then in a high cascade. And this is the most dangerous of all coquettes, a coquette with brains. When she listens with a slight, sick smile to *Alceste's* reproaches, you see that he has no chance. And that he could think he could bury such a creature in the country—the madman! She dominates the play, is the play."

People have been amazed, stunned, delighted and offended by Sorel's gowns; and aside from being a stick-full or more of life-saving matter for the dramatic critics, they have seemed to emphasize a part of her mission. Dana Rice's article in *The Times* on the off-stage aspects of this famous woman does not neglect clothes:

"On those outstretched hands were two of the largest emeralds ever seen outside a casket of crown jewels. It was impossible not to notice them—not, haltingly, to remark upon them.

"They are old," she said, simply, waving us to a seat beside her. "Every one in the room had risen when Sorel appeared at the door. It was as tho a queen had entered. Certainly she wore the jewels of royalty and had the bearing. Her gown was of apple-green satin, embroidered in silver, fine threads of silver ending in little knots. Around her neck were pearls, six or eight strings of them, the size of bird-shot. They hung to her waist, and another string, the size of cranberries, vied in length with those of less conspicuous circumference. It was difficult to say whether Mademoiselle Sorel's hat was made of jewels picked out in lace



THE FIRST LADY OF THE COMÉDIE FRANÇAISE.

Cécile Sorel, who came here as the Ambassador of "Charm," and also as exemplar of the great traditions of the French stage.

his own behest to lure us into the concert of Europe. "Sorel's job is to charm," says Dana Rice in the New York *Times*, "and she appears from current report to be doing it most successfully." The Tiger doesn't "give a hoot whether he charms us or not," adds the same writer in irreverent comment. But it is a "Hymn of Love" that is somehow read out of the message of both of these distinguished visitors. Mademoiselle Sorel is the foremost woman on the French stage to-day, but her activities extend far beyond the narrow confines of the footlights. In a country where women take their part in the intellectual life of men Mademoiselle Sorel has long shone as the confidante of France's foremost leaders of thought and affairs. Because of her services to dramatic art she was admitted to the Legion of Honor, and no less a personage than Marshal Foch once proclaimed her the most beautiful woman in the world. Such a woman would argue a distinguished reception in a country devoted, as France, to the higher arts. We

or of lace picked out in jewels. The top was festooned with strands of pearls, and she wore it well back on her imperious head. Adequately to describe the facing of that royal chapeau would require the appraising eye of a dealer in precious stones. Diamonds there surely were, many of them; topazes, perhaps, and pale emeralds—a glitter of green and yellow lights. The hat was a bit overpowering to all but the wearer. To her it was only one of many regal trappings to which she has grown accustomed in her stellar rôles. That it was worth several hundred thousand dollars was, after all, a detail.

"Sorel wore no rouge. Her skin is pale and her hair is very blond, some would call it golden. Her eyes are a deep violet, the brows and lashes too dark to be entirely natural. But they give definiteness to the pale face, those violet eyes with the black brows. A glow to the personality. A personality that it is not hard to believe has subjugated ambassadors, refused three titles.

"Cécile Sorel is no longer young, but that does not matter. She comes from a country where women have no age, where charm and personality in the gentler sex are the things that mainly count, and Mademoiselle Sorel has them both in full measure. She is slender and of medium height, and the famous walk is of the essence of youth."

When the season approached an end the company, which had aroused an unexpected interest, were transferred to the Century Theater where they were housed in a manner compatible with their eminence and the importance of their mission. This large house was practically filled for four performances, and it was noted that "the machine-made" dramas of Augier and Dumas, "filled with every device scorned by post-Ibsen generations," were made vital by a vital personality who still made use of "all the elaborate traditions of the Maison de Molière." Mademoiselle Sorel closed her tourney here with a lecture on coquetry, or, as she phrased it, "L'Art de Plaire," and the New York *Herald* reports that every woman who heard her "went away feeling that she would rather be fascinating than anything else in the world." This, the French actress averred, "has been women's most interesting rôle throughout the ages, and will continue to be so." She advised young and old to become coquettes, because that is the type that pleases men. "But it takes brains for the part," she added, lest any be too precipitate in putting her words into execution. The New York *Herald* reports her:

"Let us glorify coquetry, mesdames and mademoiselles," said Mademoiselle Sorel, a winning smile accompanying a gracious and friendly gesture of her left hand, on which was a huge emerald, "for coquetry stirs the heart; it sends the soul to the greatest heights. It inspires, it exalts, it uplifts, it spurs men on to do great deeds, and that is the greatest achievement and the thing most worth while in this world.

"Think of the women whose names have lived on through the centuries. Think of the Empress Josephine, of Madame Recamier, and hosts of others familiar to us all. They were great because they helped men to achieve great things. All these names that we remember have continued to appear on the pages of history because they inspired the greatest artists to create their greatest works, whether they were artists with the brush or with the bayonet, with the pen or with the keyboard.

"The women, of to-day," she continued, looking out at the feminine audience, a bit sadly and reproachfully, "are losing the fine art of coquetry because they do not practise it. It is so in every country. Women do not cultivate the charm of the intellectual coquette; they do not try to inspire.

"Woman can inspire man only by being great herself. Men do not like women to be clever, but it must be so. An intelligent woman is the most fascinating woman in the world. She is more interesting and alluring than a woman who has beauty and no intellect. A woman can not be really beautiful unless she is intelligent."

## THE VIEW OF "DAY-TO-DAYNESS"

"**M**ERE NEWNESS" is about all a leading college president can see in the ideals of that other great educational institution, the daily newspaper. As against the "real values" that the college is supposed to emphasize, the competitor in human training gets too much attention



SOREL AS CÉLIMÈNE.

Painted in 1902 by Flameng. To-day her dress in this character of Molière is a marvelous blending of extreme modernity and eighteenth century lines.

to suit Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, and his annual report for 1922 inveighs against the press as well as against "the family" and "the church." There seems to be nothing left to blame for what the college doesn't accomplish, unless it is the Zodiac. Dr. Butler accuses the family and the church of neglecting their share in the education of the young. If these responsibilities were more keenly felt, Dr. Butler thinks, many of the criticisms now brought against the colleges would disappear. But worse than all is "the spirit and temper of journalism which may perhaps be fairly described as day-to-dayness." This is declared to be "the besetting vice of the present day and generation." And more:

"It is the enemy of constant and continuing interest in any serious subject, and it elevates superficiality to the plane of an occupation. We have at our disposal a quick record of contemporary happenings of more or less interest and importance, and an abundance of critical comment upon them, which could not have been foreseen or foreshadowed a hundred years ago. This has been an incalculable gain to civilization and to the education of public opinion.

"If this vast development were kept by the public in its proper place and treated with a due sense of proportion, there would be no ground for critical comment. What has happened,

however, is that the spirit and temper of journalism, of this day-to-dayness, have spread over pretty much the whole of mankind and have substituted a rapid survey of the surface of things for a sound and well-balanced understanding of their length and breadth and depth. It is as if one were to stand upon the shore of the ocean and attempt to estimate the movements of its waters, the secrets of its depths and the variety of its influences by watching the waves that with greater force or less roll up on the sands hour after hour.

"What is called news—that is, a happening which is deemed to have an immediate emotional or intellectual interest—occupies not only the first place but the only place in the mind that has surrendered itself to the spirit of journalism. The most recent happening must be instantly reported, even at the cost of complete accuracy. Time will not permit the sort of inquiry that may be needed to substantiate a rumor or to interpret correctly an incident or event. As a result of experience, the daily press comes to have an almost uncanny instinct for dealing at short notice with these matters without going far astray. But nevertheless, when this habit of mind is communicated to the larger public, which is untrained and undisciplined, the results are nothing short of deplorable.

"With such the printed word comes to have an authority which the writer of it would never venture to assume, and a bit of misinformation, once started on its way, travels with incredible speed, while the correction or denial goes haltingly and inconspicuously after.

"This spirit and temper have notably invaded American education to its grave undoing. A passion for information as to current events has driven out both knowledge and scholarship. These events may or may not be correctly reported and interpreted. They may or may not be of considerable or permanent importance. Given only the fact that they are current events, they are hastened upon the attention of curious youth with all the paraphernalia that would accompany the revelation of a fundamental law of nature or an interpretation of the rise and fall of the Roman Empire.

"The one competent judge of the significance and importance of current events is he who is so soundly grounded in the meaning of events that have gone before that he can judge the newest happenings, not according to their newness but by their value. The search for truth is something quite distinct from the search for novelty."

The United States Bureau of Education, Dr. Butler declared, is popularizing fundamental fallacies by publishing from time to time statistical data concerning what it describes as public and private universities, colleges and professional schools. He added:

"In America there can not be any such thing as a private university, college or professional school unless, perchance, an institution bearing the name and conducted for governing the District of Columbia or some one of the States whose educational legislation is exceptionally backward. The only distinction known to American political science and American public law is that between tax-supported and non-tax-supported institutions. . . . Neglect to observe these fundamental principles of American education may lead, and in some cases is actually leading, to serious and most un-American departures from sound educational practice."

## THE RESCUER OF FRANCIS THOMPSON

"NOT MANY HUMANS have the poise for such faith in religion or taste in art" as had Alice Meynell, who has lately died. A writer in the New York *Tribune* ventures this comment, conscious of the "years of wide-spread disbelief and romantic experiment at this pole and that of art

and thought." He rejoices that "she held her course true" while he also admits that "the world needs its adventurers, its roisterers, its years of yeast and ferment." Feeling that "there can never be too many staunch spirits to guard the faith through these times and keep the fires burning on the hilltops," he points the loss to the world in the death of such a rare spirit as Mrs. Meynell. "There was something about her," writes Zoe Akins, "that made all other people we have ever known seem earthbound." Miss Akins's appreciation is included in Heywood Brown's column in the New York *World*, where, in introducing it, he says that "There are a number of American poets who were vitally affected by her work." Miss Akins writes:

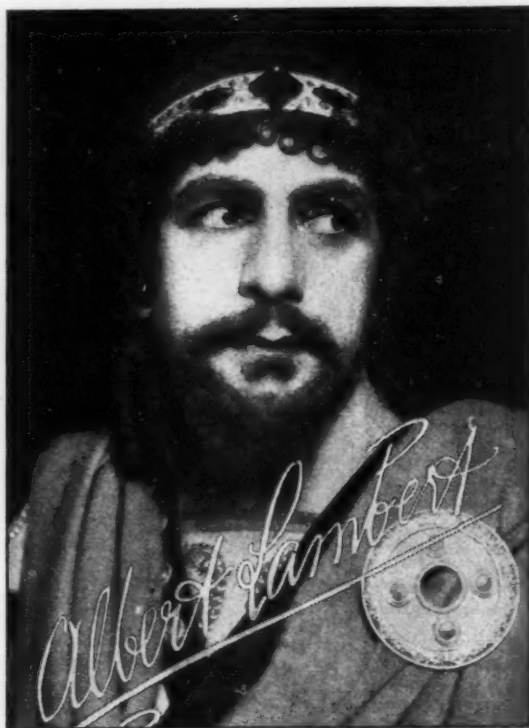
"Any one who is interested in literary matters knows the curious eminence of Mrs. Meynell in modern literature. Also, those who know her personally, who have seen her sitting by her fire at the end of a long, delightful, narrow room in her flat in London, know in what reverence she is held by her family, her friends and any one who has spoken to her at all.

Early last summer I saw her when she had just come back from the country. She was not well then. There were many flowers about; several members of her family and a few friends were there.

"She seemed so fragile that one felt a constant concern for her, but beyond this impression of physical fragility there was something about her that made all other people we had ever known seem earthbound. I remember thinking that she carried in her hand a long, invisible pole with a lantern at the far end somewhere among the stars. I suppose that I was thinking rather fantastically of one of those eerie Japanese lanterns swaying on a long pole in a dancer's hand. I have met people so beautiful and so graceful physically that they made one feel clumsy and a little ridiculous—all hands and feet and wrong proportions, in comparison. And one had a similar sensation in Mrs. Meynell's presence, only it was a sense of spiritual clumsiness, of spiritual unworthiness, instead of physical. She came to America once some years ago, I understand, and both she and her husband were among the few English people I've ever met who unreservedly and enthusiastically liked America and Americans.

"Of the beauty and merit of Mrs. Meynell's work there is no need to speak now. She never wrote an insensitive line. She never spoke except beautifully. She was a living immortal from the day her first poems were written, and I am not sure that her prose was not even more lovely, more rare, than her verse. I have never known the death of any person seem, in a curious way, so little of a shock, so perfectly natural.

"When I sat near her, rather tongue-tied and awkward, I had a curious feeling, almost of dread, that she might go into the next room, out of one's sight and hearing. And one wanted to keep the moments that she made precious by her presence as long as possible. And now she has gone into the next room



ANOTHER LIGHT OF THE FRENCH STAGE.

Albert Lambert, who "supports" Cécile Sorel in her mission of introducing French theatrical art to this country.



indeed. The door is closed and one is to hear her light step, her gentle voice, and know that far-off look in her eyes no more."

Her judgments were individual, whatever one may think of their soundness. Witness this which Miss Akins quotes from a private letter from Mrs. Meynell:

"The Swinburne whom you love is to my ear a jingle man—a writer of tunes, not melodies; and while to my mind he is the poet of the ready-made, strutting in other men's emotions, yet he has done some lovely things, having a lovely vocabulary into which to dip—a very pocketful."

Such a judgment supports the statement of the New York *Evening Post* that "for a woman of such delicacy of mind, Mrs. Meynell . . . figured energetically in many fields." We continue with some outstanding points of biography:

"Brought into general notice by Ruskin's appreciation of her first volume, and marrying the future editor of the *Dublin Review*, she knew most of the literary people of England and Ireland and formed an intimate friendship with such diverse writers as Browning, Coventry Patmore, and W. E. Henley. She was essayist, anthologist, critic, and newspaper paragrapher as well as an exquisite minor poet. Her verse, considering that she began publishing in 1875, is slender in amount, as it is also narrow in compass, but its quality justified the predictions Ruskin made after he read her sonnet, 'Renunciation.' As she said herself, she was the poet of one mood—the mood of a fervidly spiritual soul who feels a melancholy loneliness in an age of no faith. If only because of her Catholic connections, it is natural to group her with Aubrey De Vere, Wilfrid Blunt, and Patmore. Her prose essays showed the same delicacy of style and loftiness of thought.

"With one romantic episode Mrs. Meynell will always be associated in literary history. Her qualities of understanding and spiritual insight made her, with her husband, the rescuer and strongest human inspiration of a poet whose personality was not calculated to win friends—Francis Thompson. Swinburne was a recognized genius when Watts-Dunton brought him to 'The Pines' as a permanent asylum. No one had ever heard of Thompson when, a ragged outcast of the streets, his coat buttoned to the throat to conceal his lack of a shirt, sleeping on the Embankment at night, so hopeless looking that the police barred him from the free libraries, he called at the Meynell home in answer to a letter and twice turned away before he could muster courage to enter. His first book was dedicated to the Meynells. There is little doubt that he owed his whole literary career to them, and no one can read 'The Hound of Heaven' without thanking them for it."

As Allan Nevins writes in the New York *Evening Post*:

"Without money he managed to write on odds and ends of paper an essay on 'Paganism,' which he directed, with some poems, to the Meynells as editors of *Merrie England*. Since he could not buy stamps, he dropt the packet in the office-box.

"An inclosed note apologized for the griminess of the sheets: 'For me no less than *Parolles*, the dirty nurse experience has something fouled.' He could give no address save the Charing Cross Post-office, and by the time the Meynells had read his essay and poems with the enthusiasm they merited, he had left that district.

"Thus there intervened the tragic lapse of a year before, by publishing his work, they could establish touch with him. Wilfrid Meynell sought him out at the address a new letter gave, a chemist's shop where he was known only as a searcrow who owed three and ninepence for opium. The chemist was given a fee to bring the poet around, and a few days later Wilfrid Meynell in his study was told that Thompson was outside."

The department of Current Poetry is this week devoted to a selection from Mrs. Meynell's verse.



SARGENT'S PORTRAIT OF ALICE MEYNELL.

"A living Immortal from the day her first poem was written."

#### POETS IN THE FORUM—

Paderewski left off playing the piano to become a Prime Minister, but the piano lured him back. Great as his services to Poland were, he serves the world when he essays music. Willy Yeats, the poet, now becomes William Butler Yeats, the Senator, by verdict of the Dail Eireann. However remote we may think his poetry is from the world of affairs, the man himself has always had a strong practical sense, and has been among those sager counsellors of the nation whose struggles have now ended in practical independence. The New York *Evening Post* sees that "England and Ireland in competition to do honor to the veterans of Ireland's long struggle for freedom make a much pleasanter picture than England and Ireland at each other's throats." It continues:

"A happy inspiration on the part of the British Crown makes Timothy Healy the first Governor-General of Free Ireland. A happy inspiration on the part of the Dail Eireann makes Irish Senators out of William Butler Yeats and George Russell. Yeats is only a poet, but in the rebirth of nations the poets and scholars before this have played their part. There is a peculiar appropriateness in the case of the author of 'Kathleen ni Houlihan.'

"How frequently Senator Yeats will appear in the Irish Senate chamber to make up a quorum depends, we suppose, on how far he feels himself qualified by his intimate acquaintance with fairy rings and mystic isles to legislate on the subject of Irish creameries and Dublin harbor works. But the combination is not an impossible one, as the case of Senator ('A. E.') Russell would indicate. Sometimes we are tempted to believe that a poet or two in the United States Senate would do no harm; they certainly could not wander much further from the subject of debate than a lawyer Senator or a livestock and mining Senator will do. And if filibusters there must be, one would much rather listen to Yeats reading from the story of *Deirdre* than to the United States Senator who is getting ready to amend the Ship Subsidy Bill by declaiming the text of the Treaty of Versailles."

# RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

## THE WASTEFUL "SPASMS" OF CHRISTMAS

**S**PASMS OF GOOD WILL at Christmas and the sentimental generosity which fills stockings and doles out gifts to charity have become with too many of us, we are told, a "paid in full" of all we owe to the Babe of Bethlehem. Much more than this is needed to redeem our debt to Christ, to follow His teachings. Seeking to make the children happy is good as far as it goes, and is in keeping with the essential meaning of Christmas, writes Dr. Hugh Black in *The Delineator*, but "we might well make the occasion one for a searching of heart and conscience about the very children whose happiness we seek." As it is, the writer holds, by our example and the whole tone of our life we are teaching the children selfishness, to think that in our view happiness comes from getting, which is "the hell of covetousness, for it is a bottomless pit that can not be filled." Yet we know in theory and from the "terrible" experience of history, says Dr. Black, that the fate of a nation depends on the children the nation rears. The future lies with the rising generation. In the last issue the wealth of a nation consists not in treasure and material, but in "the cleanness of blood and soundness of heart of its sons and daughters." But

"Are we giving the fit environment for these moral qualities? Are we breeding a race of citizens to carry on the nation's true life, giving the guidance and the direction and even the living conditions necessary? The life to which the children look forward has become a sort of general scramble; every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost! In these conditions the devil takes more than the hindmost! If Christmas is to be more than a brief space of good feeding and some good feeling, we must put brains into our social living and more consecrated service into it. We have a spasm of good-will at this season, and there are plenty of kind, generous, well-intentioned people, but we need more than that to redeem our disordered society and our distress world.

"The Christmas message is the Christian message. On that day began the wondrous life of service and sacrifice. The love and peace and joy and good-will represented by Christmas demand room for their free rich action in our lives. If in any sense we believe that the Babe in the manger was born for us and our salvation, our hearts may well grow warm and tender as we, in His spirit, think of His brethren. It is not by chance that Christmas-time is associated with charity and generosity

and good-will. Kindly feeling and helpful acts are natural at this time, only we must save them from waste in idle emotion and empty sentiment; we must keep from dissipating them in spasmodic charities; they must be disciplined by the Christian purpose, and driven by the Christian passion.

"All our problems are at the root religious, for they are all difficulties of human relationship.

In industrial, social, national and international life, our problems arise from the fact that we are at cross-purposes. Religion has to do with relations: the relation of man to man, and of man to God. The spirit of Jesus Christ, interpreted for our day and courageously applied, can alone set our feet on the way of peace. Of all the needs of our needy world this is our greatest: to know that we have one God, the Heavenly Father and he who is our Master, even Jesus Christ.

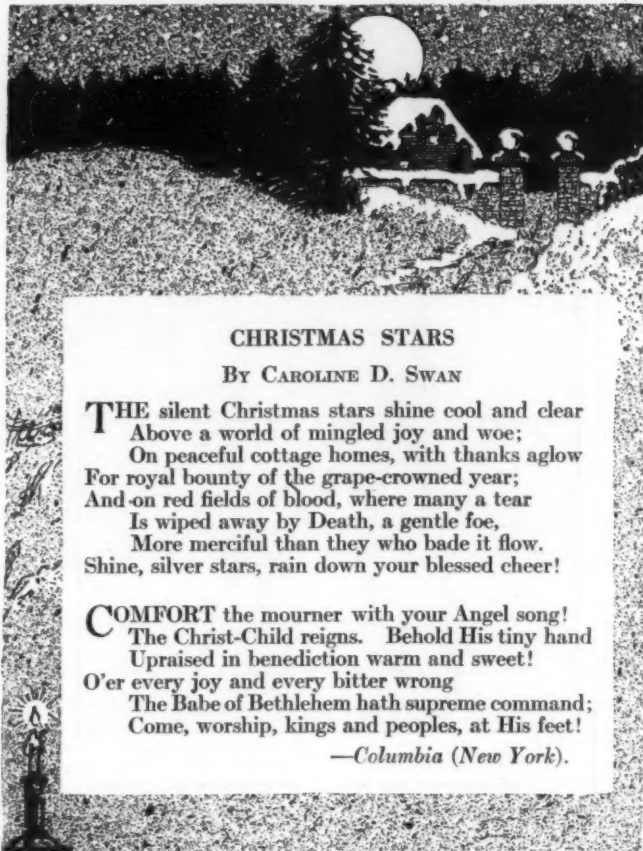
"In chastened mood and with humble heart we gather once more around the Babe in the manger, and put away malice and unforgiving feeling. We seek to give ourselves in the service of our brethren. As we show love in love's own ways, we open the door to Christ. We give the Christ-babe His cradle in our hearts, and afterward He sets up His cross in our hearts, and in our hearts He plants His throne."

If this ideal had been uppermost in men's minds, "good-will toward men" might be something more than a Christmas slogan.

But, writes Archbishop Curley in *Columbia* (New York), "men uninfluenced

by the infant Christ have slaughtered their brothers; the world has been drowned in blood and tears," and "hate has been written in song and story. Rising generations are growing up without any knowledge of the Saviour." In trying to substitute human for divine wisdom we have been "tinkering with a thousand absurd panaceas to cure the ills of a moribund civilization." What, then, is our need to-day? In the words of the Archbishop of Baltimore:

"We need a return to the manger of Bethlehem, there to learn wisdom. We need women, mothers who will model their lives on that of the Mother of Christ, we need employers who will recognize their employees as brothers in Christ, and workers who will remember their dignity and do justice to all, like the just man Joseph, the foster father of Christ. We need to teach our little ones the ways of Christ, so that the men and women of to-morrow may be grounded in religion and morality. We need men in public life who, fearlessly honest, will regard themselves as stewards representing Christ. We need to find in the leaders of men compassion for the multitude."



### CHRISTMAS STARS

BY CAROLINE D. SWAN

**T**HE silent Christmas stars shine cool and clear  
Above a world of mingled joy and woe;  
On peaceful cottage homes, with thanks aglow  
For royal bounty of the grape-crowned year;  
And on red fields of blood, where many a tear  
Is wiped away by Death, a gentle foe,  
More merciful than they who bade it flow.  
Shine, silver stars, rain down your blessed cheer!

**C**OMFORT the mourner with your Angel song!  
The Christ-Child reigns. Behold His tiny hand  
Upraised in benediction warm and sweet!  
O'er every joy and every bitter wrong  
The Babe of Bethlehem hath supreme command;  
Come, worship, kings and peoples, at His feet!

—Columbia (New York).

## NEW YORK'S ANTI-KLAN OUTBURST

LEAVE THE KU KLUX KLAN "to us Protestants," said James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, recently in an address before a New York Jewish congregation; "no Jewish organization need take any action. We Americans," he went on, "should not suffer any such organization as the Ku Klux Klan to exist." Meanwhile the Klan has set New York by the ears; Mayor Hylan has ordered the police to investigate the activities of an accredited representative of the Invisible Empire, and, save in one instance reported in the press, the order has been denounced in Protestant, Catholic and Jewish circles alike. Judge Francis X. Mancuso has gone a step further by instructing a Grand Jury to scrutinize the activities of the secret organization as a potential breeder of racial hatred and religious strife, and Ferdinand Pecora, Acting District Attorney of New York County, is said to have come into possession of about eight hundred names of reputed members of the Klan and to have secured other information, which may result in legal proceedings being brought against the hooded hosts. Among the interesting pamphlets which came into the possession of the District Attorney were announcements of ambitious phrasing. The Klan is described in these documents as "the most dauntless organization known to man," and as having "the most sublime lineage in history." Mr. Pecora is reported to have remarked that "compared with these fellows, the Crusaders were a bunch of pikers."

Exciting much comment was the accusation that Calvary Baptist Church, the largest of its denomination in New York, was a hotbed of Klan propaganda; but the charge was vigorously denied in a statement signed by leading members and by Dr. John Roach Straton, pastor, who, before a congregation that is said to have overflowed into the streets, virtually read Dr. Oscar D. Haywood, self-announced apostle of the Klan, out of office as evangelist of Calvary Church, and denounced the Klan's methods, tho admitting that its motives might be sincere and good. Other developments in Klan activities near New York to inspire comment include a new secret society, "The Royal Riders of the Red Robe," seemingly affiliated with the larger organization, which is reported to have backed the demand of the Leif Ericson Klan of Paterson, New Jersey, that German should not be taught in the high schools of that city, and the permitted address of a hooded evangelist in a Reformed Church in West Sayville, Long Island. While the Klan is thus reported to be busying itself in and about New York, its strategy is to be seriously challenged. The American Unity League of Chicago, an anti-Klan organization which has been making public the names of Klansmen in Chicago, is reported to be preparing to launch a similar campaign in New York. The hoods and sheets, it is said, are to be lifted. Another rebuke comes from Arthur S. Tompkins, of Nyack, New York, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New York, who denies an allegation that 75 per cent. of the Klan members throughout the country are Masons. As quoted in press reports, his statement runs:

"The Masons are utterly opposed to the Ku Klux Klan as un-American and un-Masonic. We know of only a few Masons who are members of the Klan, and we don't consider them good Masons. The Grand Lodge of the State of New York, its officers and the great body of Masons throughout New York State are absolutely opposed to the Klan and its activities."

Objecting strongly to the "color scheme of to-day," Dr. Straton said in his sermon against secret societies: "White Ku Klux Klanism, green sectarianism (a reference to Irish Catholic societies), yellow journalism and general blackguardism are equally distasteful to my eye and heart." Grasping the fringe of a flag draped near the pulpit, he called all Catholics, Protestants and Jews to rally around its red, white and blue as being a

good enough color scheme for all Americans, and the congregation, according to reports, arose, applauding and joining in singing "America." As for his opinion on the Klan itself, Dr. Straton is quoted in press reports as declaring:

"The ideals of the Ku Klux Klan, as stated in their literature and by their lecturers, beyond any question are fair and good enough, but they fail to see that their ways are necessarily contrary to our American principles. I believe, therefore, to put it concisely, that their motives are good and their methods are bad; their principles are virtuous, but their practices are vicious. I think recent history in this country will support me in this contention."

"Here we have already not only a 'labor group' and a 'capitalistic group,' but also the Catholic group, with its secret societies, and the Jewish group, with its secret societies, and the negro group, with its secret societies, and now comes the Ku Klux Klan, with many imitators and auxiliaries springing up around it. We have recently been treated to an account of the startling doings of the 'Royal Riders of the Red Robe,' and even the women, we are told, are organizing, tho they seem to be troubled somewhat for an appropriate name, since the men have already usurped all the robes, both red and white, and for both day and night."

Catholic comment hails the Klan as another organized breeder of bigotry. The "organized fanaticism, bigoted nationalism, subsidized prejudice, and hate-dispensing propaganda as represented by the Ku Klux Klan in America has gone just far enough without drawing the attention of the officials of the country," declares *The Tablet*, official organ of the Catholic diocese of Brooklyn, in a bitterly resentful denunciation. Instead of a Government by the people in Lincoln's happy phrase, the Klan, we are told, seeks "to subvert the Government of Lincoln and Washington and to give us a Government 'of the Klan, by the Klan, and for the Klan.' And it has the blasphemous gall to assert that such a Government would be Christian and American. A more dastardly plot, a more repulsive conspiracy, has not been born this side of hell in our day." *The Tablet* further relieves its pent-up feelings against the Klan and "constant misrepresentation and calumny indulged in by anti-Catholic papers, tracts, lecturers and organizations" by exclaiming:

"We are sick and disgusted of being charged that we are 'in politics' when there are less than six Senators Catholics out of nearly a hundred, and less than forty out of over four hundred Congressmen, and not one in the President's Cabinet; no denomination has less men in national politics than we, and those who manufacture this calumny are guilty of drawing a red herring across their own trail. We are sick and disgusted of hearing the Knights of Columbus lied about and slandered, by a motley crew who know their charges are false. We are sick and disgusted of hearing that we are plotting to destroy the public schools, or opposed to public education, a charge concocted by knaves and meant to be swallowed by ignoramuses. We are sick and disgusted of all of this, and similar charges, made either through hatred or ignorance, and frequently for personal profit."

Opposition to the Ku Klux Klan, on the ground that it is un-American as well as anti-Semitic, is also expressed in a resolution adopted by 700 representatives of 250 organizations at a conference in New York of the American Jewish Congress. The resolution expresses the delegates' "abhorrence" of the policies and acts of the secret order, and says: "The conference believes the Ku Klux Klan to be a menace to the unity and integrity of American life, and declares its purpose to cooperate with all groups prepared to oppose the Ku Klux Klan as hostile to American ideals and subversive of the spirit of American democracy."

But this is the very reverse of the true spirit of the Klan, declares Dr. Haywood, who, as he is quoted in press interviews, recalls that the Congressional investigation of the Klan "failed to find anything to condemn it as opposed to the Constitution of the United States or the Federal statutes." He goes



on to assert that the organization is a "secret, fraternal order devoted to the cultivation of race pride, racial purity, religious liberty, patriotism and social ideals of Protestant Christianity, its ultimate objective being to establish and maintain the solidarity and supremacy, of the Gentile white Protestant American in America." Those who do not come under this classification are not excluded because of hatred of them, Dr. Haywood asserts, but "because of the desire to bring together those elements that will be congenial respecting the development of American ideals." The Klan "is, therefore, not anti-Catholic; it is not anti-Jewish; it is not anti-negro; it is not anti-alien."

Defense of the Klan comes also from a pulpit. Canon William Sheafe Chase, rector of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, says that while he may not approve of all the methods of the Klan, he is "glad to find a strong band of men who are organized to resist the corruption of politics and the lawlessness of our times." As press reports quote him further, he avers: "A society, like a man, may be loved for the enemies it has. The bootleggers, the professional gamblers, the producers of vile songs and plays, the Sabbath breakers and corrupt leaders are attacking it and using every effort to destroy it. Personally, I think that the violent enemies of the Klan are more of a menace to the public welfare than the Klan itself."

### PARENTAL LAXITY AND CHILD SUICIDE

**S**PARING THE ROD has resulted in the spoiling of many children, and the latest statistics of children who have committed suicide yields the staggering number, we are told, of 707. All these child suicides were under sixteen years of age, an item as appalling as the number who died by their own hands. Only the other day, says *The New World*, a Catholic paper published in Chicago, there was an epidemic of eloping children in a neighboring State. Closer to *The World's* home a "swain scarcely out of knickerbockers carried off a mature lady of twelve." Recently, it is reported, a compact to commit suicide was signed by five girls, all less than seventeen, and the agreement was carried out. "Notes left behind by some of these unfortunates indicate a blasé attitude that suggests a mature and disappointed man or woman." Children are taking on the habits and vices of their elders, who, in spite of repeated warnings, seem oblivious of the peril. The fact that the condition of affairs which leads little children to take their lives is not confined to any portion of America, but is country-wide, is taken to indicate that there must be a reason common to all. Why in a period of life which is usually the happiest and the most care-free should despair be so heavy as to prompt suicide? *The World* replies:

"The first source of this new poison is the parents. Theirs is the responsibility before God and man. Imagine supposedly sensible people supplying a boy of fifteen with an automobile! How can a father and mother be properly characterized in seeing that the juvenile of fourteen has a dress-suit? If the courts were to take a little more cognizance of the laxity of parents and punish them for the delinquency of their children a healthier condition would soon prevail. Permitting little children to go to parties protracted far into the night, keeping no check on, but actually provoking by lavish generosity, indiscriminate theater-going; these are among some of the natural reasons why childhood surfeited with pleasure, and steeped in information that should be deferred to maturity, seeks an outlet in suicide. And to counteract the promptings to vice, and to correct the newly discovered enemy that has been lurking during childhood, what remedy is offered? In most cases none. In many the poor subterfuge of desultory Sunday-school attendance. Meanwhile the parents are exemplifying in their own lives an ill-disguised paganism. Banish God if you will, but be prepared for the consequences. If such things are happening in the green wood, what is to be hoped for in the dry?"

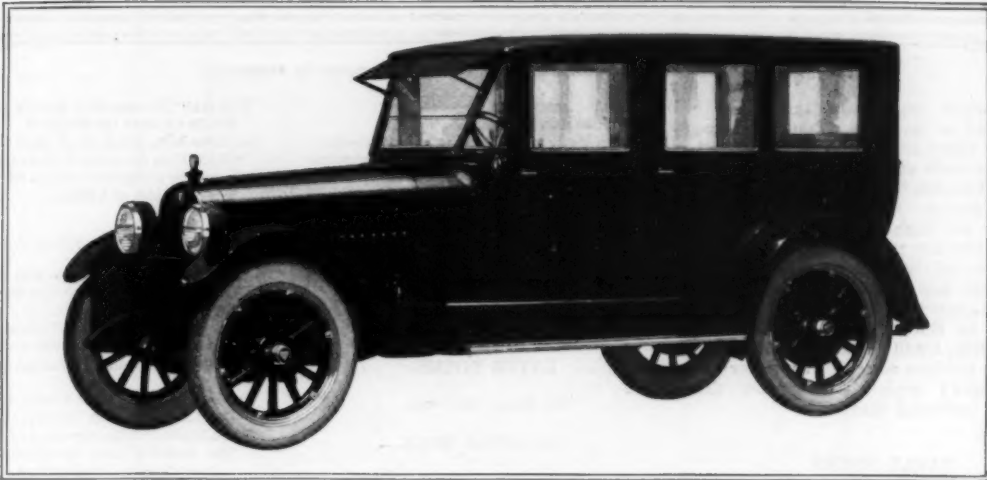
### WHY THE PULPIT "KNOCKS" BUSINESS

**W**HY should the building of a schoolhouse be a carnival of private profit for both laborers and contractors when "the teaching in it is expected to be full of the love of fine workmanship and the joy of usefulness?" Why, during war, must the manufacture of munitions be "a wild debauch of private profits, but the firing of them 'over there' be a matter of self-forgetful sacrifice?" Why, again, should the head of a sugar corporation think it fair to get out of the consumer all he can, when the physician is expected to care for the undernourished with self-sacrificing devotion? There is no answer to that "why," says Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, who is known for his "liberal" views and for his staunch support of the Church militant. In one of his lectures appearing in book form under the title, "Christianity and Progress" (Fleming H. Revell Company) he asserts that for multitudes of people business is still in the unredeemed state in which nursing and teaching and doctoring were at the beginning, and that "nothing can save us from the personal and social consequence of this unhappy situation except the clear vision of the basic meaning of business in terms of service, and the courageous reorganization of personal motive and economic institutions around that idea." If, then, Christianity is sincerely interested in the quality of human spirits in the motives and ideals which dominate personality, it must, he argues, be interested in the economic and industrial problems of the day. Sacrifice and service, he insists, are as much demanded of those who enter the business of buying and selling as of those whose calling is to minister to human need and suffering. Morals have their place in the counting-house as well as in the pulpit.

Speaking in the name of "thousands of Christian ministers in this country," Dr. Fosdick declares that they did not go into the ministry of Jesus Christ "either for money or for fun." They entered the sacred calling because they "believed in Jesus Christ and were assured that only he and his truth could medicine the sorry ills of this sick world." But not withstanding this high motive they see some of their fairest achievements, some of the dearest things they work for, "going to pieces on the rocks of the business world." Against this unhappy state of affairs he cries:

"You wish us to preach against sin, but you forget that, as one of our leading sociologists has said, the master iniquities of our time are connected with money-making. You wish us to imbue your boys and girls with ideal standards of life, but all too often we see them, having left our schools and colleges, full of the knightly chivalry of youth, torn in the world of business between the ideal of Christlikeness and the selfish rivalry of commercial conflict. We watch them growing sordid, disillusioned, mercenary, spoiled at last and bereft of their youth's fine promise. You wish us to preach human brotherhood in Christ, and then we see that the one chief enemy of brotherhood between men and nations is economic strife, the root of class consciousness and war. You send some of us as your representatives to the ends of the earth to proclaim the Saviour, and then these missionaries send back word that the non-Christian world knows all too well how far from dominant in our business life our Christian ideals are and that the non-Christian world delays accepting our Christ until we have better proved that his principles will work. Everywhere that the Christian minister turns, he finds his dearest ideals and hopes entangled in the economic life. Do you ask us, then, under these conditions to keep our hands off? In God's name, you ask too much!

"In the twentieth century the great conflict in the world's life is centered in economics. The most vital questions with which we deal are entangled with economic motives and institutions. As in the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries great changes were inevitable, so now the economic world can not possibly remain static. The question is not whether changes will occur, but how they will occur, under whose egis and superintendence, by whose guidance and direction, and how much better the world will be when they are here. Among all the interests that are vitally concerned with the nature of these changes none has more at stake than the Christian Church, with her responsibility for the cure of souls."



## Most Beautiful of the Hudsons

*The New Sedan \$2095* Freight and Tax Extra

Hudson has always been famous for the beauty of its closed bodies. But even among past creations, was none to rival the exquisite grace, luxury and charm of the New Sedan.

The entire production of America's foremost custom-body builder is devoted exclusively to this one model. That not only assures the finest workmanship, but makes possible a price not equalled among luxurious cars.

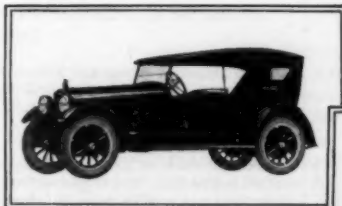
### On the Famous Super-Six Chassis With the New Improved Motor

All Hudsons have the new Super-Six motor, which is a notable improvement over the earlier type. Old Hudson owners, even, find a charm hitherto unknown.

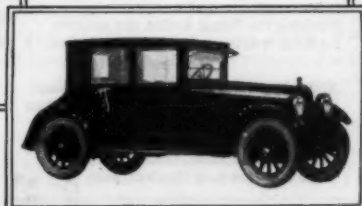
Among other models, the Hudson Coach has an unrivalled success. It affords all year closed car utility, comfort and

protection, with abundant road performance and reliability and at a price but little more than open car cost. For those who demand excellent car performance with closed car advantages, it is of exceptional interest. It is simply and sturdily built for utility and reliability.

*Freight and Tax Extra*



*The Speedster, \$1425*



*The Coach, \$1525*



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HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

# CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

THE whole department this week is devoted to the verse of the late Alice Meynell. There are those who have called her the successor of Christina Rossetti, tho some qualification is made in the matter of sustained genius. Elevated thought, delicate fancy and high spirituality are qualities that, like her personality, revealed in an article in the department of Letters and Art, marked her work in both prose and verse. We quote mainly from the "Poems," published by Burns, Oates & Washburn, Ltd., London, ninth edition, 1921. These successive editions since 1913 number fifteen thousand copies. We follow the groupings indicated there:

## EARLY POEMS

BY ALICE MEYNELL

### YOUR OWN FAIR YOUTH

Your own fair youth, you care so little for it,  
Smiling towards Heaven, you would not stay  
the advances  
Of time and change upon your happiest fancies.  
I keep your golden hour, and will restore it.

If ever in time to come, you would explore it—  
Your old self, whose thoughts were like last  
year's pansies,  
Look unto me; no mirror keeps its glances;  
In my unflinching praises now I store it.

To guard all joys of yours from Time's estranging,  
I shall be then a treasury where your gay,  
Happy, and pensive past unaltered is.

I shall be then a garden charmed from changing,  
In which your June has never passed away.  
Walk there awhile among my memories.

### A SONG OF DERIVATIONS

I come from nothing; but from where  
Come the undying thoughts I bear?  
Down, through long links of death and birth,  
From the past poets of the earth.  
My immortality is there.

I am like the blossom of an hour.  
But long, long vanished sun and shower  
Awoke my breath! 'the young world's air  
I track the past back everywhere  
Through seed and flower and seed and flower.

Or I am like a stream that flows  
Full of the cold springs that arose  
In morning lands, in distant hills;  
And down the plain my channel fills  
With melting of forgotten snows.

Voices, I have not heard, possessed  
My own fresh songs; my thoughts are blessed  
With relics of the far unknown.  
And mixed with memories not my own  
The sweet streams throng into my breast.

Before this life began to be,  
The happy songs that wake in me  
Woke long ago and far apart.  
Heavily on this little heart  
Presses this immortality.

### THE LOVE OF NARCISSUS

Like him who met his own eyes in the river,  
The poet trembles at his own long gaze  
That meets him through the changing nights  
and days  
From out great Nature; all her waters quiver

With his fair image facing him for ever;  
The music that he listens to betrays  
His own heart to his ears; by trackless ways  
His wild thoughts tend to him in long endeavour.

His dreams are far among the silent hills;  
His vague voice calls him from the darkened  
plain  
With winds at night; strange recognition thrills  
His lonely heart with piercing love and pain;  
He knows again his mirth in mountain rills,  
His weary tears that touch him with the rain.

## LATER POEMS

BY ALICE MEYNELL

### NOVEMBER BLUE

The golden tint of the electric lights seems to  
give a complementary colour to the air in the early  
evening.—*Essay on London.*

O heavenly colour, London town  
Has blurred it from her skies;  
And, hooded in an earthly brown,  
Unheaven'd the city lies.  
No longer standard-like this hue  
Above the broad road flies;  
Nor does the narrow street the blue  
Wear, slender pennon-wise.

But when the gold and silver lamps  
Colour the London dew,  
And, misted by the winter damps,  
The shops shine bright anew—  
Blue comes to earth, it walks the street,  
It dyes the wide air through;  
A mimic sky about their feet,  
The throng go crowned with blue.

## MATERNITY

One wept whose only child was dead,  
New-born ten years ago.  
"Weep not; he is in bliss," they said.  
She answered, "Even so.

"Ten years ago was born in pain  
A child, not now forlorn.  
But oh, ten years ago, in vain,  
A mother, a mother was born."

### SUMMER IN ENGLAND, 1914

On London fell a clearer light;  
Caressing pencils of the sun  
Defined the distances, the white  
Houses transfigured one by one,  
The "long, unlovely street" imperaled.  
O what a sky has walked the world!

Most happy year! And out of town  
The hay was prosperous, and the wheat;  
The silken harvest climbed the down;  
Moon after moon was heavenly-sweet  
Stroking the bread within the sheaves,  
Looking 'twixt apples and their leaves.

And while this rose made round her cup,  
The armies died convulsed. And when  
This chaste young silver sun went up  
Softly, a thousand shattered men,  
One wet corruption, heaped the plain,  
After a league-long throb of pain.

Flower following tender flower; and birds,  
And berries; and benignant skies  
Made thrive the scurried flocks and herds.—  
Yonder are men shot through the eyes,  
Love, hide thy face  
From man's unpardonable race.

Who said "No man hath greater love than this,  
To die to serve his friend"?  
So these have loved us all unto the end.  
Chide thou no more, O thou unsacrificed!  
The soldier dying dies upon a kiss,  
The very kiss of Christ.

## EASTER NIGHT

All night had shout of men and cry  
Of woeful women filled His way;  
Until that noon of sombre sky  
On Friday, clamour and display  
Smote Him; no solitude had He,  
No silence, since Gethsemane.

Public was Death; but Power, but Might,  
But Life again, but Victory,  
Were hushed within the dead of night,  
The shutter'd dark, the secrecy.  
And all alone, alone  
He rose again behind the stone.

—From "A Father of Women and Other Poems"

### A THRUSH BEFORE DAWN

A voice peals in this end of night  
A phrase of notes resembling stars,  
Single and spiritual notes of light.  
What call they at my window-bars?  
The South, the past, the day to be,  
An ancient infelicity.

Darling, deliberate, what sings  
This wonderful one, alone, at peace?  
What wilder things than song, what things  
Sweeter than youth, clearer than Greece,  
Dearer than Italy, untold  
Delight, and freshness centuries old?

And first-loves, a multitude,  
The exaltation of their pain;  
Ancestral childhood long renewed;  
And midnights of invisible rain;  
And gardens, gardens, night and day,  
Gardens and childhood all the way.

What Middle Ages passionate,  
O passionless voice! What distant bells  
Longed in the hills, what palace state  
Illyrian! For it speaks, it tells,  
Without desire, without dismay,  
Some morrow and some yesterday.

All-natural things! But more—Whence came  
This yet remoter mystery?  
How do these starry notes proclaim  
A graver still divinity?  
This hope, this sanctity of fear?  
O innocent throat! O human ear!

## AMEN

"He shall rise up at the voice of a bird."  
—*Ecclesiastes.*

Who then, is "he"?  
Dante, Keats, Shakespeare, Milton, Shelley; all  
Rose in their greatness at the shrill decree  
The little, rousing, inarticulate call.

For they stood up  
At the bird-voice, of lark, of nightingale,  
Drank poems from that throat as from a cup.  
Over the great world's notes did these prevail.

And not alone  
The sacred poets woke. In listening man,  
Woman, and child a poet stirs unknown,  
Throughout the Mays of birds since Mays began.

He rose, he heard—  
Our father, our Saint Peter, in his tears—  
The crowing, twice, of the prophetic bird,  
The saddest cock-crow of our human years.  
—From "The London Mercury."



VALVE-IN-HEAD

# Buick

## The 1923 Buicks Confirm Buick Leadership

True to a time-honored tradition, the 1923 Buicks maintain the leadership in style, comfort and motor car performance that has made Buick everywhere the standard of comparison.

In the 14 open and closed models—sixes and fours—Buick reveals an advanced conception of what a 1923 motor car must embody to retain the position in public esteem which Buick has so long enjoyed.

In these 1923 models, Buick has incorporated all of the known conveniences and finishing touches so essential to complete motoring satisfaction, and also new and un-

looked for refinements that astonish and delight the Buick owner when he first drives his new car.

The 1923 Buicks represent the latest and the highest Buick manufacturing ideals—in design—beauty of appearance—comfortable luxury of improved bodies and in the fulfillment of 1923 tastes and requirements which Buick has so unerringly anticipated.

How fully the public has recognized the merit of the 1923 Buick line is evidenced by a sales volume unprecedented even in Buick's year after year popularity.

*Buick 1923 Models are: Four cylinder—2 Passenger Roadster, \$865; 5 Passenger Touring, \$885; 3 Passenger Coupe, \$1175; 5 Passenger Sedan, \$1395; 5 Passenger Touring Sedan, \$1325. Six cylinder—2 Passenger Roadster, \$1175; 5 Passenger Touring, \$1195; 5 Passenger Touring Sedan, \$1935; 5 Passenger Sedan, \$1985; 4 Passenger Coupe, \$1895; 7 Passenger Touring, \$1435; 7 Passenger Sedan, \$2195; Sport Roadster, \$1625; Sport Touring, \$1675. Prices f. o. b. Buick Factories. Government Tax to be Added.*

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*Division of General Motors Corporation*

Pioneer Builders of Valve-in-Head Motor Cars

Branches in All Principal Cities—Dealers Everywhere

# PERSONAL • GLIMPSES

## NEWBERRY'S PICTURESQUE SUCCESSOR

**H**ENRY FORD wanted to go to the United States Senate, but it was his junior partner to whom the plum fell. There will be no more picturesque or romantic figure in Congress than James Couzens, the multi-millionaire who leaves the mayoralty of Detroit to take the seat in the Senate vacated by Senator Newberry. At 15 young Couzens became a "butcher boy" on a railroad train because he had to make a living. He put \$2,500 into the Ford Motor Company and drew out over \$30,000,000. He became Police Commissioner of Detroit because he had all the money he wanted and thought politics might keep his brain busy. He became Mayor of Detroit as the result of a dare and a quip that he was personally too unpopular to be elected.

One of the woman writers on the New York *Evening World* gives this personal description of him:

His lips are thin and part so narrowly when he talks that he gives one the impression of speaking with gritted teeth. He has a square, fresh-colored face, a fine forehead, a ruthless jaw and eyes as sharply blue as icicles. He doesn't lose his air of controlled dominance.

About thirty-five years ago this multi-millionaire was a newsboy, and the Boston *Globe* points out:

He sold his papers, cigars and candy on the trains of the Erie & Huron. When he was 17 he took a job in a Detroit freight yard and worked 12 hours a day, seven days a week, for six years. A \$75 a month job with a coal company followed, and in 1903 he organized a motor company with his boss. That man was Henry Ford.

Couzens first came into prominence politically when he became Detroit's chief of police—"the millionaire cop." Here are the very things he did:

Establishment of bonus system to encourage efficiency in the Police Department, giving his entire salary of \$5,000 a year to the bonus fund. This was based on the idea he had used at Ford's of paying more than men expected.

Directed his department to rid the city of every gambler, pickpocket, blind-pig operator and woman of the streets.

Informed the police that there will be no further protection of places of vice or habitués of the underworld.

Told the politicians to keep hands off his men.

Put his whole department at the disposal of the law and other forces in attempting to prevent illegal voting methods.

Served notice upon parasitic police-court lawyers that they may no longer prey upon prisoners or crookedly obtain the release of law violators.

His campaign for Mayor was spectacular, and was an anti-Detroit United Railways campaign. He pledged himself to settle the street-car question, and settle it by giving Detroit the ownership of its car lines. This he has carried out, thus disposing of a municipal fight that had lasted a quarter of a century. And *The Globe* continues:

When Couzens became a partner with the greatest automobile genius of the world he was getting \$1,800 a year as a clerk. That was in 1903. He had \$400 of his own money; his employer gave him \$500, and he borrowed \$1,600 and banked the entire \$2,500 on Ford. Besides what he drew out during his service, Couzens was paid \$30,000,000 for his holdings by Ford, upon quitting the company. One hundred dollars of the \$1,600 which

Couzens borrowed he got from his sister. On that hundred she has received \$47,000 in cash and \$50,000 in stock dividends.

This pungent comment is to be found in *The Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record*, which is published in Detroit:

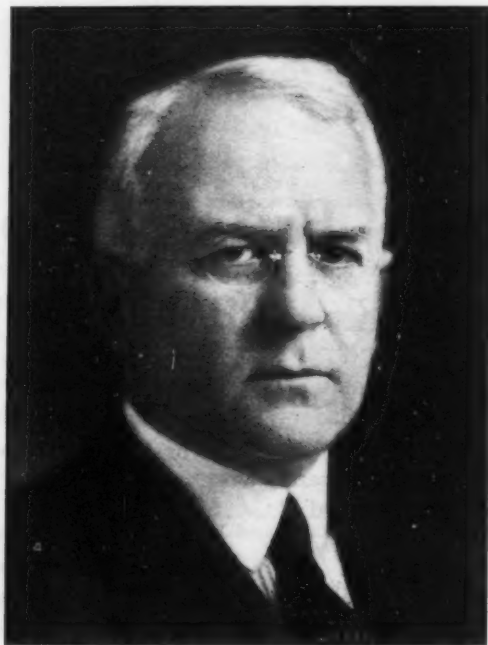
The new Senator from Michigan has not so far announced a definite position in the great national issues now before the people. He has modestly stated that he does not care to define his positions on these questions until he has given them considerable study.

We are rather shocked to observe that the new Senator has already shown himself as doubtful about the desirability of turning over the great Muscle Shoals project to Mr. Henry Ford, whom he continued to advise until Mr. Ford became so well established that he was able to carry on his business alone. It takes a rather Spartan disposition to arise to the heights of righteousness that will refuse one's old business pupil the opportunity to realize his ambition to create the greatest industrial project that man has ever dreamt of.

We can rather imagine a condition under which this new Daniel come to judgment may find the application of his doctrines bearing harshly upon him-

self, but one must remember that even St. Augustine, who was a bit of a gay blade himself in his time, put on the hair shirt and whaled himself righteously with his private cat-o'-nine-tails when the time came to subdue the worldly aspirations of the flesh and the vain strivings of imagination and ambition. When a gentleman whose entire private fortune, which is of mighty size, and which is by common public report claimed to be wholly invested in tax-free bonds, comes to consider the proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting exemption of such securities from taxation, the yearnings of the flesh might lead him to say: "O, Lord, if it be thy holy will, let this cup pass away from me." And again he may give some of his partizan associates in the Senate a cold, sweaty feeling in the middle watches of the night when the next revision of the tariff bill is being considered.

The successor of Lewis Cass, Jacob M. Howard, Isaac Christianity, Zachariah Chandler, Henry P. Baldwin, Thomas P. Ferry, Julius Caesar Burrows, William Alden Smith, James McMillan, and the rest of them who have carried their senatorial togas from Michigan to Washington, has a rather high-standard job cut out for him. It is true that he may deftly explain divergence from their ideals by lightly quoting, in his familiar way, the remark of the classical poet, "*Tempora mutant, et nos mutamur in illis*"—the times change and we change with them—but the people may continue to hold it necessary for their idols to be representative of ideals, and their statues of brass to have feet of the nobler metal and not of clay. And we hope the new Senator will not disappoint them. However, two things remain true: the country will survive and we shall see what we shall see.

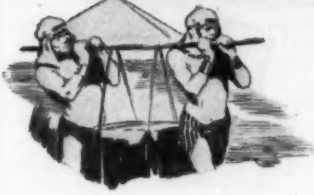


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### GETS PLUM HENRY FORD WANTED.

James Couzens, former partner of the automobile manufacturer, now appointed Senator from Michigan to succeed Senator Newberry, who has resigned.

# Man's Conquest of Time



The progress of mankind, from the earliest recorded ages, has been marked, by a ceaseless struggle against the limitations of time and space.

Civilization is mutual interchange of thought and the product of thought. This interchange demands transportation, hence the development of civilization has paralleled the improvements in transportation.

A useful lifetime should not be measured in hours lived, but in deeds done. Doubling man's productive capacity offers the same net result as doubling his period of usefulness or doubling the number of producers.

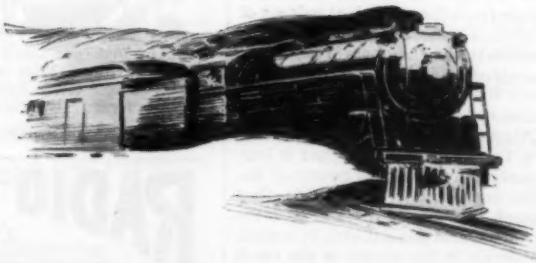


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## FASCISM'S TRIUMPH EXPLAINED BY ITALIAN WRITERS

Continued from page 18

with the same views, for the same goal, and along the same lines as Fascism advocates pure Italianism. If America were in the same condition as Italy was, the American Legion would or should do what Fascism has done for Italy. Fascism showed signs of high fever in its eager task to save Italy, but fevers with high temperature are not always dangerous. In this case it was the passing through the ante-chamber of death into a new and better life."

The advent to power of the national Fascist party, says the *Montreal Italia*, "constitutes one of those historical events that mark the beginning of a new era in the life of a people," and it adds:

"It is the old state of things that has fallen to give life to a new state, by the admirable fusion of forces and energies joined in the holy idea of country and toil. It is the triumph of the Italy of Vittorio Veneto. It is the epilog of a terrible fight against internal enemies, against fomenters of disorder, against the vile preachers of false doctrines and of Utopian social conceptions."

But to those Italian-American newspapers that find much to criticize in Fascism, it is "a phenomenon that the bourgeois landholders encourage and exploit for their own benefit." According to this view, Fascism derives its strength from "reactionary landholders, unemployment conditions, and the middle class." We are told also that:

"The majority, if not all the Fascisti, have no national vision and that is why they are able to deal only with local situations. Their aim is to destroy leagues, Socialist organizations and Red or subversive administrations. They attack all the Socialists in their path; and to them 'freeing Italy from Bolshevism' means to attack the Socialists from the municipal palaces of Milan, Genoa, Cremona, Bologna and Palma—to set fire to the chambers of labor and the cooperative societies, and to ransack and destroy the printing establishments of the Socialist newspapers."

The *Pittsburgh (Kansas) Lavoratore Italiano*, a Labor organ, avers that it long ago prophesied the access to power of the "bomb-thrower Benito," and adds that in this prophecy it spoke of him as "the demagogue who would put a match to a stock of nitro-glycerin in the center of the earth to blow it into atoms." Nevertheless the fact remains that:

"The Fascisti have grabbed the Government and must bear its responsibilities, responsibilities that might savor of the guillotine or the firing-squad. They are young, healthy, and robust. They have instructed themselves fully in incendiarism and club-swinging. They have a firm pulse and well-developed muscles. If Benito makes them knuckle down to till the soil the agricultural production of Italy will be increased and with it the value of the lira."

The *San Francisco Era Democratica* speaks of the Mussolini Premiership as "the fourth act in the tragi-comedy of Fascism, which is bound to terminate like all such spectacles in the punishment of the guilty and the apotheosis of the innocent." Less vindictive but equally skeptical perhaps is the *Hazleton (Pennsylvania) Trentino*, which says:

"We are not going to put our hopes in the present Government because its leader himself has been passing through radical changes. His support has come from two



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factions who never had anything in common in the past.

"It will be impossible to keep the Socialist movement excluded entirely from public affairs and the affiliation that Mussolini had with that party not long ago will make the situation worse if the Socialists are not given some attention. Italy will never stand for any policy leading to conflicts of any kind, and if the Fascisti will not bring about the return to work of the population it will not be a success."

The verdict of the Chicago *New Comer* (*Il Nuovo Venuto*) is that the Fascisti have "saved Italy from foreign enemies and from internal ones." Without them Italy "would have lost on the Piave" and after the war without them Italy "would have become a colony of Bolshevik Russia." The Fascisti have "saved Italy twice and they seem perfectly determined and capable of saving it again," but this daily points out that—

"A revolution is always a revolution. It implies bloodshed, loss of prestige, terrible economic loss, perhaps injustice or mob rule. No revolution was ever free from excesses. And the Fascisti are, no matter how upright they may try to be, human beings exposed to human passions and to that dangerous element which is known as human ambition.

"The Italian Government is behind the times. Italy was unified in 1860 and it has progressed very little in the matter of education. Agriculture, public works, education, justice, have been obliterated. The immigrant that comes to this country is a fair specimen of the rural inhabitant of Italy. There is much room for improvement, but such improvement can not come from the present system.

"The Italian people are patient, hard-working, thrifty, courageous, intelligent. But they have been kept in ignorance and in superstition. And when over sixty years have been insufficient to introduce much needed reforms, there is no hope that the same system may be able to accomplish such a purpose in the future.

"The campaign of the Fascisti may be beneficial and useful to the extent of saving Italy from ruin, if it shall end in reforms that have been long needed and never attained.

"The Fascisti have in mind appropriate reforms tending to the confiscation of ill-gotten wealth, the nationalization of all public utilities, the development of education, and the removal of grafters and favorites from public office. Such reforms are badly needed.

"If they shall be accomplished, with or without mob rule, the Fascisti will be hailed as the real saviours of Italy and the best friends of civilization.

"The end justifies the means, said Machiavelli. And a good end may induce liberty-loving people to forget the origin of the power and the legality of the methods used to accomplish it."

Altho *Il Messaggero* (Steubenville, Ohio) concedes that "the Fascisti stroke is in substance a great revolutionary act, in accordance with the will of the Italian people to end a government in which they had no direct share," nevertheless—

"It would be better perhaps to call it Socialism in correct action. In fact Fascism has destroyed all the formal and artificial assets of political subversion by substituting itself violently at the helm of the government. The liberal middle classes have applauded these flaming archangels who broke the suspense in which the national life of the country was held. Naturally the middle classes have not taken



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Ar. Boston 12.00 noon<sup>\*</sup>  
Ar. New York 9.40 a.m.<sup>\*</sup>

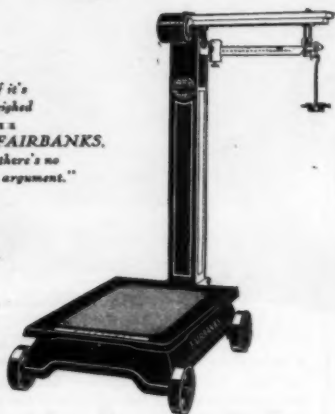
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## FASCISM'S TRIUMPH EXPLAINED BY ITALIAN WRITERS

Continued

note of the fact that Fascism has destroyed the Socialist aristocracy, while at the same time it has inherited all their problems of a political and economic nature which were set up by Socialism and left unsolved.

The Newport (Rhode Island) *Alba* tells us that the keynote of the Fascist movement was to destroy the Communist and Socialist movement in Italy, and it adds: "The Communists and Socialists are people with unsettled minds, and their attitude is to demoralize the people, but any one who wants progress and living these days knows that the Communists and Socialists have no place in this world."

The youth of Italy have started upon a crusade, eloquently declares the Boston *Gazetta del Massachusetts*, to "liberate the altar of the fatherland, desecrated by her tormentors within and without her boundaries, the sacred altar of which Rome is the custodian," and it proceeds:

"For us Italians, who know our temperament and fully feel our sense of art, what has happened in Italy is not even a 'movement,' in the historic significance of the word: it is a *picturesque and fascinating spectacle*. As by a harmonious pact, not subscribed on paper, but sworn with the oath of the soldier and the word of the gentleman, the whole youth—the most flourishing force of a nation—has arisen; from the squares and streets of its cities; from the countryside, from the mountains; from the shores! Not in arms, but to call the Fatherland upon the main road of her destiny; to awake her from her lethargy; to galvanize her benumbed members: to warm up her dormant heart: to gather her remaining vital energies: to recompose, in sum, her most beautiful virtues, which had been fading away in four years of fratricide struggles—from the bloody incursions of Asiatic Bolshevism to the factional medieval guerrillas upon the squares of her cities and villages."

A Far Western organ of the Fascists is the Stockton (California) *Sole*, which points out that the first task of the Mussolini Government will be to restore the finances of Italy, and the only logical procedure toward this end is under way, according to this newspaper, which relates that—

"The Government will turn over to private enterprise its railroads, telegraphs and telephones, possibly also the tobacco monopoly. In this manner the treasury will realize a sum probably sufficient to cover its war debt and at the same time it will give new impulse to a businesslike management of such public utilities, excluding from them all political pressure which often hampered their proper functioning. But besides the practical end of such a move it indicates forcibly the sound individualistic spirit of 'Fascism' as opposed to deleterious, government-ridden Bolshevism.

"The great political movements of the age are Bolshevism and Fascism; the first is frankly materialistic, but the latter is intensely spiritual, it is almost mystic. For it is only on the assumption of an almost mystic exaltation that we can understand the spirit of sacrifice which animates the Fascisti. 'What is death to us?' they ask in one of their songs (their phrase is indeed quite a little more crude), and they have defied death, they have died with the simplicity, with the serenity of martyrs,

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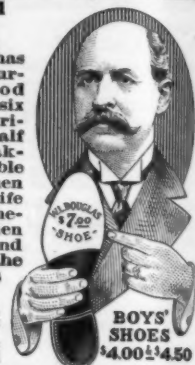
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these 'young fellows who sit around at café tables,' as a contemporary thinks that he can describe them.

"The Fascisti are the only large body of men in the world of to-day who for the welfare of their country are ready and willing to suffer and die. We believe that this spirit of sacrifice is catching, we believe that the Latin soul will feel the warmth of this new rising sun, and it is with this profound belief that we are going to undertake a magnificent task for the honor and the welfare of Italy.

"We are going to propose that all those who love Italy in this great American commonwealth, especially those connected with Italy by the tie of birth or descent, show in a practical manner that they want to do something to carry forward the great purposes of the new régime. We are going to ask all those who are in possession of Italian bond issues to burn them upon the altar of the country. We shall establish a national organization to take care of this undertaking. We shall collect in the hands of trusted men all the Italian bonds that people are willing to offer; then in one great day, possibly on the 28th of May—anniversary of Italy's entrance into the war—a solemn *auto-da-fé*, an act of faith and of love for Italy will take place throughout this land. The children and the lovers of Italy will wipe out their credits toward that nation, and the fire that will consume those scraps of papers will be the light of a new era.

"We acknowledge that we are but weak imitators in this. The Fascisti of Piacenza, who surely will be followed in this by their co-workers through Italy, have taken a vow to deprive themselves for one year of all precious objects and to offer them to worthy causes of civic beauty and usefulness—they have asked for the privilege of working without compensation for the welfare of the country. We appeal to the same spirit in this country; we ask an heroic act that will show that the heroism of the world was not all spent in battle. Our offer has been already wired to Mussolini and we expect grateful acknowledgment from the one who has now the destiny of our country in his hands."

*La Tribuna Italiana* of Portland (Oregon) sees two meanings in the Fascisti victory, which it sets down as follows:

"First, the logical and evident one is to give Italy a strong and courageous government, which, with a firm hand, assumes a sane national policy in order to make sure the fruits of victory and establish internal peace. Thus the latent forces of Italy may develop unhindered and the country be rehabilitated.

"The second and deeper significance of the Fascisti victory is that it shows Italy once more the teacher of the world, as it will always be, serving as a beacon light to all the nations of all ages."

Various additional Italian-American journals may be mentioned as affording material from which the foregoing article has been compiled, and among these are the Los Angeles *Italia-Americano*, Sacramento *Capitale*, San Francisco *Voce del Popolo*, and the San Francisco *Corriere del Popolo*, the St. Louis *Pensiero*, the Chicago *Italia*, the Trenton *Italia-Americano*, the Trenton *Secolo XX*, the Middletown (Connecticut) *Italia Nuova*, Mount Vernon (N. Y.) *Cronaca Illustrata*, Scranton *Minatore*, Youngstown, (Ohio) *Nuova Italia*, Detroit *Tribuna Italiana d'America*, the New York *Eco del Italia*, and other representative organs of the Italian language press, to which THE LITERARY DIGEST is indebted for this opportunity to present the Fascisti triumph as seen by Italian-American editors throughout this country.

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## INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

### \$190,000,000 SAVED TO SPEND FOR CHRISTMAS

THE size of the Christmas club distribution this year greatly exceeds the most extravagant hopes ever entertained by those who originated the Christmas club plan, we are told. In this plan the members of the "club" begin a year early, and deposit in a savings bank small sums from time to time to be paid back in a lump shortly before Christmas. This year, on December 10, five thousand banks throughout the country turned over \$190,000,000 to 5,000,000 depositors who have used this method of saving up for Christmas. A statement sent out by club officials in New York notes that the Pennsylvania Club saved the largest amount, \$22,856,740; Massachusetts ranking second with \$17,845,300; and New York following with \$17,672,210. The largest distribution made by any bank in the metropolitan area was approximately \$1,000,000 by the Union Trust Company of New Jersey, of Jersey City. The club was founded in 1910 by Herbert F. Rawll. Says a statement from club headquarters:

The Christmas Club afforded the first ordered effort to develop thrift among the masses by systematic saving, and the work it accomplished prior to the Liberty Loan campaigns contributed in no small measure to the success of the distribution of the various war loan securities to the wage-earner on the partial-payment plan. More than \$700,000,000 of Liberty bonds were sold on the partial-payment plan by methods and forms devised for the Treasury Department by the Christmas Club, Inc.

Primarily intended as a means of saving money to meet the demands of the holiday season, it has developed into a medium of saving to meet other demands as well, such, for instance, as interest payments on mortgages, insurance, taxes and other fixed charges that have to be taken care of in a lump sum, until to-day it has reached the dignity and importance of the banking business of the country.

The rapid growth of the Christmas Club is due entirely to the need it fills and to its adaptability to accounts of all kinds. It adjusts itself to the requirements and capacities of those who can save only a few cents each week as well as those who can save dollars. No one is too poor to come within its scope and the plan of savings is the same, regardless of whether a total of \$25 or \$1,000 is accumulated.

About the middle of December an account is opened at a bank, trust company or other financial institution and continues by small weekly payments for fifty weeks, until the first of the following December, when the entire amount accumulated by each individual is distributed in the form of a Christmas Club check. There are no fines, no dues, no penalties. It has been proved to be workable and has taught many shiftless people the value of systematic saving. Hundreds of Christmas Club depositors use part or all of their deposits for a permanent account.

In an editorial note the New York Times tries to disabuse its readers of the idea that the success of the Christmas club is anything like a lesson in thrift. It says:

The members of the several clubs do save their money for a while, indeed, but they save it to spend all at once, and Christmas spending, unfortunately, is not often characterized by the qualities which the preachers of thrift strive to inculcate. Too often the relation between what the giver can and can not afford to spend is ignored, and it will be ignored not least by those who, finding themselves in the possession of more money than they are wont to have at one time, proceed to act as if they were under a sort of obligation to give it all away.

Real saving is not done with any such object—it is for the accumulation of capital from which an income of one kind or another can be derived by its owner.

This is not a condemnation of Christmas clubs. They serve a purpose, but it is not the purpose ascribed to them.

The New York Herald is greatly impressed by the huge aggregate of small savings revealed by the Christmas club announcement. It notes that besides this regular club there are thousands of people who have been saving up money for Christmas spending in their regular bank accounts and elsewhere, enough to bring the total up to half a billion dollars. Then, on top of this, comes the \$625,000,000 of War Savings Stamps which fall due on New Year's Day, and "which in the great bulk belong to the wage-earners of the country." And The Herald goes on to reflect that these sums now coming to hand are but a very small part of the wealth owned by people of small means. There are hundreds of millions of dollars invested in Liberty Bonds; there is more than \$8,000,000,000 in savings banks, and if money deposited in the savings departments of other banks is added the total may reach \$10,000,000,000. "And there is more yet. It is in the form of the small shareholdings which employees as well as general investors have acquired in great corporations like the Pennsylvania Railroad, the United States Steel Corporation and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company." "Whether this is tens of millions or hundreds of millions of dollars there is no sure way of telling now," The Herald remarks, but it makes a rough estimate that the total must come to about \$750,000,000. The New York daily concludes:

In all those small savings and investments, therefore, there can not be less than thirteen billions of dollars; there may easily be more than fifteen billions of dollars—and in value form that is almost ready to cash in, for the man who needs or wants to cash in, at sight.

## CURRENT EVENTS

## FOREIGN

December 6.—Ambassador Child informs the Near East Conference at Lausanne that the United States stands for the freedom of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus for both commercial craft and ships of war.

President William Cosgrave, of the Dail Eireann, invites Ulster to join the Irish Free State.

December 7.—Sean Hales, a member of the Dail Eireann and Brigadier-General of the Irish Free State Army is killed by Republican irregulars in the streets of Dublin, and Patrick O'Mailley, Deputy Speaker of the Dail, is wounded. The Ulster Parliament unanimously decides to remain out of the Free State.

The United States protests against the Turkish threat of compulsory expulsion of 300,000 Greeks from Constantinople as part of the great Greco-Turkish population exchange scheme.

December 8.—In reprisal for the assassination of Sean Hales, the Irish Free State Government executes the Republican leaders, Rory O'Connor and Liam Mellows, with their aids, Joseph McKelvey and Richard Barrett.

Ismet Pasha, Turkish delegate to the Near East Conference at Lausanne, asks guaranties against surprise attacks either by land or sea against the Straits, Constantinople or the Sea of Marmora.

December 9.—The British, French, Italian and Belgian Premiers meet in London to discuss the reparations question, and hear a proposal from Premier Bonar Law that he will consider cancellation of the French debt to Great Britain on the basis of a moratorium for Germany, no further military action by the French, and the reduction of the indemnity to between 30,000,000,000 and 40,000,000,000 gold marks. Premier Poincaré proposes for France the acceptance of a two-year moratorium based on guaranties including the economic control of the Rhineland and partial occupation of the Ruhr district.

December 10.—The Duke of Abercorn is appointed Governor-General of Northern Ireland by King George.

The German Government proposes to the London conference of the British, French, Italian and Belgian Premiers an international loan for Germany of approximately 3,000,000,000 gold marks, to be guaranteed by customs receipts.

The Greek High Commissioner is ordered by the Turks to quit Constantinople, and the Armenian Patriarch is reported to be preparing to flee.

The Province of Shantung is restored to the Japanese to China, in fulfillment of the agreement made at the Washington Disarmament Conference.

The German Government pays the million-mark fine imposed for the attacks on Allied officers at Ingolstadt and Passau.

December 11.—Unable to agree on any of the propositions laid before them, the Premiers attending the London Conference on reparations and interallied debts, adjourn, to reconvene in Paris on January 2, after which a plenary session of the Allies, including the members of the Little Entente, will be called.

Rioting by Nationalists in which four people are killed and a hundred in-

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## CURRENT EVENTS

*Continued*

jured marks the installation of Gabriel Narutowicz as President of Poland.

Irregular bands capture and destroy the Free State Army barracks at Tipperary and the Kildare railway station.

The British Government decides to begin the laying down of the two capital ships provided for under the non-competitive program adopted at the Washington Disarmament Conference.

Pope Pius XI names eight Cardinals, among whom is Monsignor Giovanni Bonzano, Apostolic Delegate to Washington.

### DOMESTIC

December 6—The Senate passes a bill to establish public shooting-grounds, refuges, and breeding-grounds for the protection of migratory birds.

Six army men are killed when a Fokker scout plane and a Martin bomber collide in the air over Langley Field, Virginia.

Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes asks Congress for an appropriation of \$9,000,000 for his department.

December 7—In a general order Secretary of the Navy Denby establishes the United States Fleet under one Commander-in-Chief, and names Admiral Hilary P. Jones as Commander-in-Chief.

December 8—Fire wipes out the business district of Astoria, Oregon, inflicting damage estimated at \$15,000,000, and resulting in the death of two people.

December 9—The Ship Subsidy bill, with a few amendments, is reported favorably in the Senate by the Committee on Commerce.

A hundred thousand pounds of black mine powder explode at the Black Diamond Powder Company near Pittston, Pennsylvania, and kill five men and injure six others.

December 10—In resolutions adopted at a public meeting in Washington arranged by the joint amnesty committee, President Harding is asked to grant a Christmas amnesty to prisoners held for violation of the war-time espionage act.

December 11—Senator Jones, Chairman of the Commerce Committee, brings up the Ship Subsidy bill in the Senate, and is immediately met by a filibuster.

Secretary of the Navy Denby announces the dismissal from the Annapolis Naval Academy of two midshipmen and the demotion of three, all charged with hazing at the Academy.

December 12—John Wanamaker, merchant and philanthropist, dies at his home in Philadelphia in his 85th year.

Ambassador Child aligns himself with the Allies' demand at the Near East Conference at Lausanne that a permanent agency be created to protect Christian minorities in the Ottoman Empire.

France must relinquish any hope of the cancellation of its debt to Great Britain if it insists on occupying the Ruhr district, announces Premier Bonar Law in Parliament.

Mason Mitchell, United States Consul at Malta, is shot and wounded by a man believed to have been dishonorably discharged from the United States Army.

## THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"O. C. B." Columbus, Ind.—"The argument was put forth that the title *D. D.* was primarily an honorary title. I made the claim that it is a title earned following the completion of courses in theology at our universities, as is the title *M. D.* in medicine, and *D. D. S.* in dentistry, but that it may be and many times is an honorary title. Can you help us?"

The information you ask for is contained in the following:—"Degrees in the United States."—At the present time there is a regrettable lack of uniformity throughout the whole system of degrees granted by institutions of learning in the United States. . . . Not only those degrees which are properly honorary, such as the *D. D.* and *LL. D.*, are often bestowed by smaller colleges upon insufficient grounds, but other degrees which should regularly be won only by a definite course of study are conferred as honorary degrees, such as the *Ph. D.*, the *M. A.*, and even the bachelor's degree."—*The New International Encyclopedia*, vol. 6, p. 614.

"L. B." Baltimore, Md.—"How do you pronounce the final letter of the English alphabet?"

The final letter of the English alphabet is pronounced *zee* in the United States, altho *zed* may be heard occasionally. In Great Britain, however, *zed* is the prevailing form, and *zee* is seldom, if ever, heard.

"W. R. R." New York, N. Y.—"Please give me the meaning and pronunciation of the word *rotisserie*."

This word means: "1. A restaurant where patrons select uncooked food and have it roasted and served. 2. A cook-shop where one may have food roasted for home consumption." The word is pronounced *ro'tis-se-ri'-o* as in *go*, *s*' as in *police*, *e* as in *mystery*.

"G. E. F." Louisville, Ky.—"What do the letters *S. D. V.* and *C. S. Sp.* stand for?"

*S. D. V.* (or *S. V. D.*) stands for "Societas Divina Verbi" (Fathers of the Divine Word). *C. S. Sp.* stands for "Congregatio Sancti Spiritus" (Fathers of the Holy Ghost).

"G. L." Los Gatos, Calif.—"In a recent article the words 'American' and 'Canadian' were used to distinguish the country lying north of the boundary line from its neighbor on the south. But is this correct? America is the name of a continent, not of a country. A Canadian, a Mexican, a Brazilian, a Chilean are as American as the citizen of these United States. No one ever tries to establish a distinction between a European and a German, an Asiatic and a Burmese, or between an African and a Zulu. Why is the attempt made here? If, as has been said, the only true American is the North American Indian, the Mexicans deserve the name much more than we do as they are 75 per cent. or more of Indian extraction. In Australia, the Cape, and elsewhere, citizens of this country are generally alluded to and called 'Yanks,' a term eminently distinctive, establishing at once the fact that they owe allegiance to the Stars and Stripes. Any reasonable explanation you can give me about the above would be appreciated."

The answer is to be found in the seed sown on the Western hemisphere by the English people.

Problemer's *Voyages* by Best, issued in 1578, referred to "the Americans which dwell under the equinoctial line." Massinger in 1632 in his play, "The City Madam," act III, scene 3, referred to "ignorant Americans." Addison in "The Spectator," No. 56, 1711, announced that "the Americans believe that all creatures have souls"—a truly wonderful discovery. Herbert, in 1633, in his "Church Militant," wrote: "Religion stands on tip-toe in our land, ready to pass to the American strand."

The term *American* designates: "1. An aborigine of the American continent, now commonly called an American Indian. 2. A native of America of European descent; specifically, a citizen of the United States."

The term *Canada*, originally spelled *Cannaday*, did not come into the language before 1624. See Captain John Smith's "Virginia," chapter 6, page 205: "I had called it New England, yet so long he (Thomas Hunt) and his consorts drowned that name with the echo of *Cannaday*." You will not find the word *Canadian* before 1805.



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## Jim Henry's Column

### Your Face is My Laboratory

I want to give you a little inside history.

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To make you understand the scientific cause of Mennen's amazing power to reduce the meanest beard to a condition of helplessness.

To tell you about our soothing, healing emollient, Boro-glycerine, and why it is responsible for that delightful, healthy after-glow and painless smoothness and freedom from irritation and itching.

To explain why Mennen's works as well with cold or hard water as with hot or soft—and why the lather holds so much water and never dries on the face.

But we have always resisted that temptation. We have believed that progressive, successful men are too busy to bother with reasons—what they want is results.

We have believed that the way to sell Mennen's was to induce men to do their own laboratory work in their own bath rooms.

We have known—because it has happened over two million times—that any man who will try just one shave with Mennen's will learn something which all the science in the world couldn't tell him—that Mennen's suits his face and can tame his beard 365 days in a year.

So never mind the scientific reasoning—let your face judge the results. Send 10 cents for my demonstrator tube and indulge in the prettiest, most convincing test of your shaving career, or better yet, buy a regular tube at your dealer for 50 cents.

*Jim Henry*  
(Mennen Salesman)

THE MENNEN COMPANY  
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## THE SPICE OF LIFE

**Revenge.**—"I say, that's my umbrella!"  
"I don't deny it. I bought it at a pawnshop."—*Lampoon.*

**Champion Adjuster.**—Lloyd George must be given credit for one thing—he settled the Irish question oftener than any other Prime Minister.—*Life.*

**The Way of a Maid with a Man.**—HE—"Would you accept a pet monkey?"  
SHE—"Oh, I would have to ask father. This is so sudden."—*Phoenix.*

**Perfect Balance.**—One New York man who is having financial difficulties says he thinks he will come out about even, as he owes just about as many people as he does not owe.—*Washington Herald.*

**A Touch of Local Color.**—REA—"Liza, what fo' yo' buy dat odder box of shoe blackin'?"  
LIZA—"Go on, dat ain't shoe blackin'; dat's my massage cream."—*Burr.*

**Tender Memories.**  
I rose and gave her my seat;  
I could not let her stand—  
She made me think of mother, with  
That strap held in her hand.  
—*Orange Owl.*

**Or an Umbrella.**—"Pa, what is preparedness?"

"Preparedness, my son, is the act of wearing spectacles to breakfast when you know that you are going to have grapefruit."—*Lyre.*

**Or a Belle.**—NORA—"The fellow I used to keep company with has asked me to go to the firemen's costume ball, but I don't know what to impersonate."

MAGGIE—"Why not go as an old flame?"  
—*Michigan Gargoyle.*

**Page Charley Chaplin.**—"My son gets threepence a day for his pocket money."

"Threepence a day, and only six years old! That's a lot."

"Yes; but he puts it into the gas-meter. He thinks it is a money-box."—*Klods Hans (Copenhagen).*

**Discernment.**—The Italian Senate's unanimous vote of confidence in Mussolini is somehow reminiscent of an old story:  
"Why do you think your dog loves you?" asked the nice old lady.  
"Because he knows I'd knock the stuffin' out of him if he didn't," the boy replied.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

**A Grave Mistake.**—"Hello! I want to order a box for to-morrow."

"What size?"  
"There will be six of us in the party."  
"But they only come in single sizes—we'll have to have it made special."  
"Is this the Lyceum?"  
"No, this is the undertaker."—*Widow.*

**Doubling Up.**—A teacher of music in a public school was trying to impress upon her pupils the meaning of / and ff in a song that they were about to learn. After explaining the first sign, she said, "Now, children, what do you say; if f means forte, what does ff mean?"  
"Eighty!" shouted one enthusiastic pupil.  
—*Youth's Companion.*

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**Anticipation.**—FIFTY—"Is the pleasure of the next dance to be mine?"

**TWENTY**—"Yes, all of it."—*California Pelican*.

**Correct.**—TEACHER—"Who can name one important thing we have now that we did not have one hundred years ago?"

**TOMMY**—"Me."—*Los Angeles Times*.

**Does Seem Strange.**—"Look here, young man, are you trying to tell me that the Generals are in the private offices and the Privates in the general offices?"—*Sun Dodger*.

**The Lid Was Off.**—SHE—"You raised your hat to that girl who passed. You don't know her, do you?"

**HE**—"No, but my brother does and this is his hat."—*Phoenix*.

**Or Anything Else.**—"But why do they make the apartments so small?"

**REAL ESTATE AGENT**—"That, madam, is so the tenants will have no room for complaint."—*Honey Comb Briefs*.

**Isn't It Odd?**—MR. TOPPITT—"Sorry I did not give you a better game. The fact is, I had rather a bad headache."

**MR. PLUS-PLAY**—"I have never yet beat a man who was in perfect health."—*Life*.

**Courtesy of the Road.**—GENTLEMAN CROOK—"Pardon me, sir, but haven't I held you up before?"

**WEARY VICTIM**—"Well, the gun looks familiar, but I've forgotten the face."—*Octopus*.

**Too Literal.**—JOHN—"I hear Bill was kicked off the squad."

**JACK**—"How so?"

**JOHN**—"He was told to tackle the dummy and he tackled the Coach."—*Virginia Reel*.

**Future Magnate.**—MAUD—"What happened when your father told your fiancé he ought to put something aside for a rainy day?"

**LOIS**—"A little later Dad missed his raincoat."—*Tiger*.

**Against Nature.**—ETHEL—"Did you hear about Gladys? She has a position as detective in one of the big department stores."

**CLARA**—"Well, I don't envy her. Imagine being known as a plain-clothes woman."—*American Legion Weekly*.

**Don't Forget This.**—CUSTOMER—"I want to get a diamond ring; platinum, if you please."

**SALESMAN**—"Certainly, sir. Let me show you our combination sets of three pieces, engagement, wedding, and teething-rings at 10 per cent. discount."—*Judge*.

**History Is the Story of Heroes.**—"Pa, where was Babe Ruth born?"  
"Couldn't tell you, son."  
"Where was Jack Dempsey born?"  
"Don't know that either."  
"Pa, will you buy me a history of the United States?"—*Denver Post*.

**A Monster Turnip.**—From the report of a shipping case: "She proceeded on her way until 7, or rather later, when a noise was heard as of a heavy body like an anchor or a chain being dragged along the deck from about the funnel aft. It was the mate's watch."—*Liverpool Paper*, quoted in *London Punch*.



## Your air Its purpose and care

Air is put in rubber tires to assure greater comfort, speed and safety to motoring, to reduce the effect of road shock on mechanism, and to add to the life of the tires themselves.

Unlike the gasoline tank, a tire does not serve equally well when full, half full, or quarter full.

There is a right amount of pressure for your tire. This pressure may vary a little, but not too much.

More than enough air makes the tires hard, like solid rubber truck tires. Too much air defeats the purpose of the pneumatic tire. It cannot reduce shocks or cushion vibration.

Not enough air is harmful to the carcass of your tire. The side walls are depressed, flexed and bent at every revolution, and this is destructive of tire life and tire endurance. Steering is made difficult. Power is wasted.

Use a Schrader Tire Pressure Gauge. It will tell you quickly and accurately the amount of air in your tires and enable you to inflate properly and keep inflation at normal pressure. Without this Gauge you are guessing about air and inviting all the annoyance of tire trouble.

The Schrader Gauge will last for years. It is one of many Schrader products, which include Schrader Valve Insides, Schrader Universal Valves, Valve Caps, Dust Caps, and Air Chucks for inflating from air lines.

Sold by garages, hardware stores, and motor accessory shops. Price \$1.25 (in Canada \$1.50). A special type for trucks and wire wheels is \$1.75 (in Canada \$2.00).



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# SCHRADER

## TIRE-PRESSURE-GAUGE

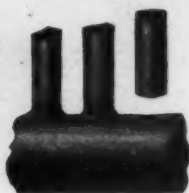
# LINCOLN <sup>ARC</sup> WELDER



Sheets



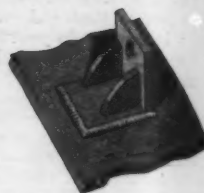
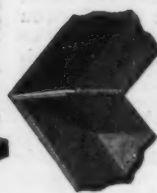
Plates



Tubes and Pipe



Channels, Angles, Bars, etc.

Castings or Forgings  
to Plates

## Just Put Them Together

Take pieces of steel like these—cut to any size—formed to any shape—put them together to make the article you want, and weld them into one solid, seamless unit.

You can put these steel pieces together with arc welding almost as easily as you could glue two pieces of paper or sew two pieces of cloth.

Forget for a moment your present methods, your traditions, experiences and prejudices and let this fact sink in.

*By applying arc welding to present products or by modifying the design to take advantage of arc welding, firms are actually saving 25 to 75% over former costs.*

Here is the most astounding and significant development in the whole history of iron and steel—a proven process used by the world's leaders—yet many firms are actually losing thousands by totally ignoring its use.

Your firm is one of these losers if you are making iron and steel products without arc welding. Why not find out just what arc welding can do for you?

Send for a Lincoln Engineer—take him through your plant—let him get the data and make a complete report to you, showing just what welding will do.

The investigation will not cost you a cent. If you can use welding, it will be the most profitable thing you ever did.

*Here are a few of many products now successfully welded.*

Automobiles  
Automobile parts—axles, bodies, frames, mufflers, starters, wheels, tanks, etc.  
Barrels (steel)  
Boilers  
Building Columns  
Cars (passenger, freight, industrial)  
Buckets (conveyor)  
Cases (for gears, etc.)  
Conveyors  
Chutes and Hoppers  
Containers  
Doors (steel)  
Fans and Blowers  
Fences and Railing  
Furniture (steel)  
Grave Vaults  
Heaters  
Ladders  
Locomotives  
Lockers  
Metal Specialties  
Mixers, Vats and Tanks  
Oil Stills  
Pans  
Pulleys  
Pumps  
Pipes  
Ships (steel)  
Smoke Stacks  
Structural Steel  
Super-heaters  
Sheet steel work  
Tanks every size and purpose  
Trays  
Tables and Benches  
Tools  
Vaults  
Wheels  
Wheel Barrows  
Racks  
Sash  
Sieves

## The Lincoln Electric Company

General Offices and Factory

Cleveland, Ohio

The Lincoln Electric Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto-Montreal

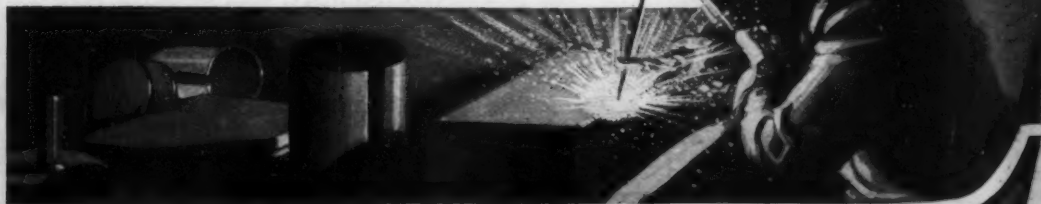
### Branch Offices

New York City  
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Cincinnati

Detroit  
Chicago  
Pittsburgh

Philadelphia  
Boston  
Charlotte, N. C.

Minneapolis  
London, England



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